The Weekly Post.

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FADING.

The Past is fading, fading,
Never to come again;
The cypress tree is shading
Half of the sunny plain;
Unchanged, I wot, is each well-known scene,
Not a branch shews new in the hedgerows green,
Just so the lark from the meadow sprung,
When life and I alike were young;
Just so the primrose peep'd to light,
When I and April hail'd the sight.
Yet, Nature's self, pervading,
Is the sense of something gone;
The Past is fading, fading,
And the wheel of Time rolls on.

The Past is fading, fading,
And gather'd in its hold,
Its mighty pinions lading,
Is much we prized of old;
The grass grows rank over many a grave
Of the youngand joyous and gay and brave;
Many a well-loved voice is hush'd,
Many a golden hope is crush'd
Many a happy dream is over,
When smile of kindred, friend, and lover.
The Past is fading, fading,
The blood runs cold and slow;
Harsh wisdom is degrading
The creeds of long ago.

The Past is fading, fading;
We cling and pray in vain
Where the cypress tree is shading
The tombs of all the slain.
Slain by the years and put aside,
The darlings of love, the idols of pride.
One by one the frail links part,
Hand drops from hand, and heart from heart;
One by one the sweet things given
To brighten Earth go back to Heaven,
Till love and life, pervading,
Sigh the sense of something gone,
And the Past is fading, fading,
And the wheel of Time rolls on.

—London World.

LOTTIE'S BALL DRESS.

"Do you think it is best for us to go, Lottie?"

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mellen had been married scarcely more than a year—not long enough for the first gloss to be worn off her wedding ring—not long enough to forget the enchanted gold shine of the honeymoon; and now, upon this clear December morning, the young wife sat at the breakfast table, in a most becoming neglige of rose-ribbons and dove colored cashmere, with an open note in her hand, and her blue eyes sparkling with delighted animation. A pretty picture to look upon, for Mrs. Mellen was very pretty—a tall, velvet cheeked blonde, with her hair shining like braided sunbeams, beneath the coquettish little breakfast cap she wore.

Best, Clarence? Why of course, it is best! Lulu Sparks would give her ears to get cards to Mrs. Benedict's ball."

"I dare say," said Mr. Mellen, dryly. "But did you ever read La Fontaine's Fables?"

"What do you mean, Clarence?"

"Only that it contains a story concerning and iron pot and a crockery pot, that swam down stream together. Of course, the china pot got smashed"

"I don't see what your ridiculous old fables have got to do with me."

"A great deal, my love! Mr. Benedict is a rich banker. I am only confidential clerk in his brother's employ. Mr. Benedict has a thousand dollars, probably, where I have one. Our speheres lie apart. Is it best, then, for us to compete with them in any one respect?"

"Because we attend a ball at their house, we needn't, necessarily, compete with them," pouted the young wife, beginning to pull at the fringe of her breakfast napkin. "Of course, if they invite us, it is only natural to suppose that they want us to come."

"I presume, my dear, we are invited out of compliment to Mr. Benedict's brother, who is kind enough to think favorably of your humble servant."

"And it would be very rude not to go."

"I don't think regrets would be taken in bad part, Charlotte. Besides what have you to wear that would compare with the toilets of Mrs. Bentley Benedict's fashionable friends?"

"That's just what I was going to speak about," said Mrs. Mellen. "I really did need a new silk dress. That pea-green affair is actually beginning to look shabby, and the black silk I had when we were married is positively old-fashioned by this time.

"It is only thirteen months, Lottie."

"But fashion alters so, Clarence, you know. Now there's a lilac moire antique at Grant's—the loveliest shade you ever saw, and a positive bargain, on account of there being only twenty two yards in the pattern. I can get it for eighty-five dollars, and sister Helen will lend me her point-lace flounces to trim it with and——"

"Eighty-five dollars, Lottie? And for a moire antique dress? Do you know my dear, that is almost one-teenth of my year's salary?"

"One must look decent, once in a while."

He shook his head gravely.

"No, Lottie, I am sorry to seem harsh or unkind, but this is so wild an idea that I can only conclude that you have not thought sufficiently about it yourself. Mrs. Benedict is very kind to invite us to this ball, but you must write a declination."

Lottie burst into tears, for the first time since their wedding-day. Mr. Mellen stalked out of the room without a good-bye kiss.

That afternoon came up a hurried note from the office, as follows:—

DARLING LOTTIE:—Please send, by the bearer, my valise, with a few changes of linen and other necessaries, for an absence of eight or ten days on business of the firm. Inclosed you will find a fifty dollar bill for the painter—a debt which ought to have been attended to before. Take a receipt. Be careful of yourself while I am gone. I wish I could have run up to say adieu, but time presses. If you are lonely get one of your sisters to come and stay with you.

Affectionately, CLARENCE.

Lottie had been crying all the morning, but now her eyes glittered. A new brightness came into her face as she hurried thither and thither, putting up her husband's things. And after the messenger had gone, she looked down at the fifty dollar bill in her hand.

"Eight or ten days," she repeated to herself. "I'll go to the ball, after all, with Helen and her husband. I'll take this money and buy the moire antique; Grant will wait on me for the other $35, I am sure; and as for the painter, just as likely as not he's in no hurry for his money, and if he is, I'll write to Uncle Jessie to lend me fifty dollars. I was always Uncle Jessie's favorite niece."

And this eager young woman threw on her bonnet and shawl, and hurried down to Grant's to buy the remnant of lilac moire antique.

"Oh, certainly! certainly! Mr. Grant was in no hurry for the money. He would wait Mrs. Mellen's convenience any length of time she chose to mention."

And he unfolded the rich fabric, skillfully holding it up so that the light should strike its rosy sheen to the best possible advantage.

How beautiful it was! Ameythysts shot with glimmering lines of silver—buds of spring violets in the sunshine—midsummer sunsets. Lottie thought of all those beautiful things as she looked at it.

"Pray send it home at once," she said, laying down her fifty dollar bill, "and credit this on my account."

And then she tripped around to the dressmakers.

Mrs. Parkerson was at the dress maker's—a plump rosy widow, with more money than she knew how to spend. She had always liked young Mrs. Mellen, and now entered with alacrity into her plans.

"A nice place to go, my dear," said she. "Once let yourself be seen at one of Mrs. Benedict's parties, and your position in society is settled at once. I have cards myself; but of course, so soon after my poor brother's death I couldn't go out. And you're to go in lilac moire antique, eh, my dear? I'll tell you what—I want you to look nice, and I'll lend you my diamonds!"

Lottie's cheeks flushed exultantly as she thought of Mrs. Parkerson's diamond necklace with its glistening pendant, and the bracelets studded with jems to say nothing of the great solitaires, like drops of dew that hung from her earrings.

"Oh, Mrs. Parkerson!" she exclaimed, breathlessly, "how can I ever thank you."

"Look as pretty as you can, my dear," said Mrs. Parkerson, good naturedly, —"That's the way to thank me!"

Miss Mously, the dressmaker, and Mrs. Mellen were in deep consultation as to whether the front of the dress should be cut a la Pompadour, or with corsage, the next day, when the latter was summoned down stairs. There stood Mr. Pepper, the painter, in the hall.

"Begging your pardon, ma'am, for interrupting you," said he, humbly doffing his cap; "but Mr. Mellen told me you would let me have the money on my little account!"

Lottie crimsoned.

"I am very sorry, Mr. Pepper," said she nervously; "but you must call again next month!"

"Mr. Mellen said you'd pay me without delay, ma'am."

"I can't help what Mr. Mellen said," exclaimed Lottie. "I haven't the money. That's enough!"

"But, ma'am, I was assured I should have it without any mistake. I need it, ma'am, to send my sick wife out West to her mother's, and——"

"I have no time to stand here talking any longer," said Lottie, mortified, ashamed, yet still endeavoring to persuade herself that the man had no business to be persistent. "I will let you have the sum as soon as possible. In the meantime you must wait!"

Pepper went away with a sad face, which haunted Mrs. Mellon for many a day, and Lottie returned to the dressmaking operations.

The lilac moire antique was made and fitted superbly. Sister Helen, who had a rich husband, lent the point lace flounces and scarf and Mrs. Parkerson's man-servant brought around the satin casket of diamonds early in the afternoon; and Lottie Mellen went to Mrs. Benedict's ball, in the same carriage with her sister's husband.

"For once I am equal to any millionaire's wife on the avenue," thought Lottie, with a thrill of triumph at her heart.

Her entrance made a sensation. She was quite aware of that as she swept through the brilliantly lighted rooms; and it was no small wonder, for she was as beautiful as a vision, with her golden hair, deep blue eyes and queenly height, while the moire antique and diamonds set her off rarely.

Mr. Bentley Benedict leveled his eyeglasses at her as she passed on, after the usual presentation to her host and hostess.

"So that is the wife of your confidential clerk, eh, Joe?" said he to his brother. A silk gown for a royal princess, point lace that couldn't have cost less than a hundred dollars a yard, and diamonds that blaze like comets! I don't exactly fancy that sort of a confidential clerk myself! Let me see—how much did you tell me you paid him? Fourteen hundred a year?"

Mr. Joe Benedict looked uneasily at the brilliant vision.

"I can't account for it," said he, slowly. "I always supposed Mellen to be a reliable sort of fellow, but I must say I don't like the looks of this. I'm afraid we have trusted him too far, although the accounts seem straight enough. I'll look into them to-morrow.

He did look into them.

"So far they are right," he said to himself. "But it's better to be on the safe side. A clerk whose wife dresses like a duchess can't be altogether straight. I'll discharge him!"

So Clarence Mellen lost his situation, at the beginning of the winter, with hard times looking him gravely in the face.

Mr. Benedict told him frankly why "I saw your wife at my brother Bentley's ball," said he, "dressed in moire antique, costly lace and diamonds. I bring no accusation—I have no complaint to make—only, in these days of embezzlement, forgery and defalcation, one has to look out for himself. And 'straws show which way the wind blows.'"

When Mr. Mellen went home he found a lawyer's clerk in the hall, with a letter from poor Pepper.

He wrote:

"My wife is dead. God knows whether it is your fault or not. Had you paid the money you owed, I might have sent her West, to her native air. It would at least have been a chance of life for her. But she is gone now, and I have only to say that if the bill is not settled at once I shall resort to the extremest measures."

This was the first Mr. Mellen knew that the fifty dollar bill had not been applied to its rightful destination.

"I hope you are contented now, Lottie," he said, as he went up stairs to the room where his wife lay sobbing on the sofa. "You have ruined me!"

And Lottie knew at last how dear a price she had paid for one night of triumph at Mr. Benedict's ball.

FOLLOWING A WHALE.

A TERRIBLE DIVE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA AND A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A ship some time ago arrived at Bristol, after a successful Pacific whaling voyage. Time was when thousands of vessels tracked the great sea monsters in search of oil, but the discoveries of the mineral article has made the trade no longer remunerative, or, at least, much less an object of pursuit. The ship referred to was the West Wind, commanded by Capt. Parker, who met with a most perilous adventure during his cruise, and which came very near costing him his life. Under the most favorable circumstances the occupation of the whaler is one of great danger and physical trial, and very few ships ever return to port without losing one or more hands by the ordinary exigencies of the service.

It seems that Capt. Parker was out from his ship with a boat's crew, chasing a whale, and, having fastened his harpoon to the creature, it dived, as usual, and the line, coiled in the bows of the boat, began to run out with lightning speed, as the monster sunk to the extreme depth of the ocean. At this critical juncture, Capt. Parker went to the forward part of the boat to be sure that there was no twist in the rope to prevent its working clear. The line was running out with such rapidity as to cause smoke to arise from the woodwork of the boat, and the captain threw water, as is the custom, upon the spot. By some unlucky lurch of the boat, he was canted from his position, and he naturally threw out his left hand to prevent himself from falling; but, in doing so, he unfortunately placed it so that the rope coiled about his wrist and he was overboard and out of sight in an instant.

He was perfectly conscious while he was rushing down, head foremost, and with an incredible swiftness, and it appeared to him that his arm would be torn from the socket, so great was the resistance of the water. During these awful moments he was well aware of his perilous situation, and that his only chance for life was to cut the line. But how could he do this? He could not move his right arm from his side, to which he was so closely pressed by the force of the element through which he was being drawn. The pressure on his brain grew more and more terrible, and a roaring as of thunder sounded in his ears. He opened his eyes for a single instant, and it seemed as though a stream of fire was passing before them. And now came that inevitable activity of the brain which characterizes all such perilous situations, where one's whole life seems to pass in review in an instant of time. But the captain was a very practical man, cool and courageous always, and consequently still self-possessed.

He began to struggle with all his muscular power to reach the knife which he wore in his belt. He felt that he was growing weaker every instant, and it was now or never with him, though we should say, parenthetically, that what requires so long to describe occurred in time which was reckoned by seconds rather than minutes. Oh, if he could but command his right hand for one stroke upon that fatal line! Now his heart began to fail him. He did not absolutely despair, but his brain reeled, his nerves seemed to relax their tension, light and darkness seemed to alternate before his eye-balls, and his head felt as though compressed in an iron vice. Were those his last moments? He thought, in spite of the agonizing pain he endured, he would make one more brave effort. The line providentially slackened for a seconed; he reached his knife, and, as quick as thought itself, as the rope became taut again, the keen edge of the blade was upon it, and by a desperate effort of his arm it became severed. He was freed, and then commenced his upward passage, caused by the natural buoyancy of the human body. After this he only remembered a feeling of suffocation, a gurgling spasm, and all was over until he awoke to an agonizing pain of reviving consciousness, in the arms of his boat's crew. Truly, one of the most remarkable escapes from death on record.

AN INDIAN STORY.

[Sioux City Journal.]

We learn from a gentleman of this city who is just back from a trip up the river the particulars of a rather extraordinary case of experience in the last awful blizzard. An Indian and his squaw were caught out in the storm while journeying from Fort Randall to the Fort Thompson Agency and becoming bewildered, took refuge in a small ravine. They wrapped their blankets about them and sat down under the bank. The snow soon covered them, but the Indian kept a hole through the rapidly-forming drift with his gun, which he would poke up occasionally. They remained there all night, and the drift became so high in the meantime that he was obliged to splice the ramrod to the end of his rifle in order to reach to the top and keep up ventilation. During their cheerless imprisonment the squaw was delivered of a child, and it was christened "Snow Drift."

M. LEVERRIER'S big telescope, fourteen yards long, with a mirror one and a quarter yard in diameter, has just been mounted at the Observatory of Paris.

AN EVENING MELODY.

Oh, that yon pines which crown the steep
Their fires might ne'er surrender!
Oh, that yon fervid knoll might keep,
While lasts the world, its splendor!

Pale poplars on the wind that lean
And in the sunset shiver,
Oh, that your golden stems might screen
For aye yon glassy river!

That yon white bird on homeward wing
Soft sliding without motion,
And now in blue air vanishing
Like snow-flake lost in ocean.

Beyond our sight might never flee,
Yet onward still be flying,
And all the dying day might be
Immortal in its dying!

Pellucid thus in golden trance,
Thus mute in expectation,
What waits the earth? Deliverance?
Ah, no. Transfiguration!

She dreams of that new earth divine,
Conceived of seed immortal;
She sings,—Not mine the holier shrine,
But mine the cloudy portal!

MUSICAL FISHES.

There is some truth in every fiction, it is said; and, as proof of this, we remark that the story of the Sirens, or mermaids, who charmed ancient mariners with their liquid melodies, is not without a grain of fact. Musical notes, linked together like the tones of an Æolian harp, do issue from the sea at certain seasons and in certain places. But it is actual fishes and mollusks, not mythical mermaids, that emit them.

It is stated, in an article by Mr. John C. Galton on the song of fishes, that fifty-two out of more than 3,000 species of fishes are known to produce sound. The attention of but few observers has been called to the subject, and therefore only a scant measure of facts bearing upon it has been elicited. Sir J. Emerson Tennant, late Governor of Ceylon, has given an interesting account of his investigation into the matter when at Batticaloa, a place on the east coast of the island. He had heard it stated by fishermen that two species of mollusk, known by the Tamil name of *oorie coolero crado*, or the crying shell, inhabited a neighboring lake, and during the dry season, when the water was low, produced sounds resembling the faint, sweet notes of the wind-harp. Proceeding to the spot, Sir E. Tennant took a boat, and, rowing on the lake by moonlight, had the pleasure of listening to the strange tones coming from the element on which he was floating. "They came up from the water," he says, "like the gentle thrill of a musical chord, or the faint vibrations of a wine-glass when its rim is rubbed by a moistened finger. It was not one sustained note, but a multitude of tiny sounds, each clear and distinct in itself; the sweetest treble mingled with the lowest bass. On applying the ear to the wood-work of the boat, the vibration was greatly increased in volume." The sounds could be localized, and were confined to particular points in the lake,—thus giving color to the statement of the fishermen that they were produced by mollusks, and not by fishes.

Similar sounds have been heard in the harbor of Bombay, and are alleged to proceed from a species of fish closely resembling in size and shape the fresh-water perch of Northern Europe. These sounds are described as "like the protracted booming of a distant bell, the dying cadence of an Æolian harp, the note of pitch-pipe or pitch-fork," or any other prolonged musical tone. They arose from the surface of the water in all directions, and were of equal strength wherever heard,—showing they were emitted by singers capable of locomotion.

RIVINGTON AND ETHAN ALLEN.

Mr. Curwin relates, in his "History of Booksellers," an amusing incident in which Col. Ethan Allen conspicuously figures. Mr. James Rivington, one of the old booksellers of London, failing in business through a fondness for the turf, came over to America in 1760, and established a Troy newspaper in Philadelphia, called the Royal Gazette. Its wit was stinging and rashly personal, and involved the editor in continued difficulty, behind which there always lurked the threat of a "cowhiding." Not learning wisdom by experience, Mr. Rivington ventured to make free, in one of his pithy paragraphs, with the name of Col. Allen. The remainder of the story we take from Mr. Rivington's own account of the affair:

I was sitting down, after a good dinner, with a bottle of Madeira before me, when I heard an unusual noise in the street, and a huzza from the boys. I was on the second story, and, stepping to the window, saw a tall figure in tarnished regimentals, with a large cocked hat and enormously long sword, followed by a crowd of boys, who occasionally cheered him with huzzas, of which he seemed quite unaware. He came up to my door and stopped. I could see no more—my heart told me it was Ethan Allen. I shut my window, and retired behind my table and my bottle. I was certain the hour of reckoning had come—there was no retreat. Mr. Staples, my clerk, came in paler than ever, clasping his hands. "Master, he has come!" "I know it." I made up my mind, looked at the Madeira, possibly took a glass. "Show him up, and, if such Madeira cannot mollify him, he must be harder than adamant. There was a fearful moment of suspense. I heard him on the stairs, his long sword clanking at every step. In he stalked. "Is your name James Rivington?" "It is, sir, and no man can be more delighted to see Col. Ethan Allen." "Sir, I have come"—— "Not another word, my dear Colonel, until you have taken a seat and a glass of old Madeira." "But, sir, I don't think it proper" ——"Not another word, Colonel, but take this wine; I have had it in a glass ten years." He took the glass, swallowed the wine, smacking his lips, and shook his head approvingly. "Sir, I have come" ——"Not another word until you have taken another glass; and then, my dear Colonel, we will talk of old affairs; and I have some queer events to detail." In short, we finished three bottles of Madeira, and parted as good friends as if we never had cause to be otherwise.

THE WOMAN OF SAXONY.

A correspondent who has been traveling in Saxony, has this to say of the women of that region: "Here women show more strength and endurance than many of their husbands and brothers do. They carry on their broad backs for miles heavier weights than I should care to lend my shoulders to. Massive are their legs as the Banyan root; their hips are as the bows of a three-decker. Backs they have like derricks; rough hands like pile-drivers. They wear knee-short skirts, sleeves at elbows, handkerchiefs. As a rule they possess animal good nature and vacant amiability. Seen from a distance in a hay-field, a woman's motions and postures have often an admirable grace. Her limbs observe harmonious lines. In raking stooping, tossing the hay, her action is supple and easy. As she labors in the sun she keeps up a continuous good-humored chatter with her companions. Her bare arms and legs are bronzed by summer exposure to heat—and her visage is of a color almost Ethiopian."

CIVIL RIGHTS—COURSE OF THE HOTEL-KEEPERS—NEGROES AND SLEEPING CARS.

[Courier Journal]

The proprietors of the leading hotels in Louisville occupy a passive attitude, indicative of a confidence that they will not be disturbed on the even tenor of their business by the imposition of the civil-rights bill. They rest themselves upon the principles by which the business of all hotels is regulated, namely: the right of the proprietor to entertain his guests as he pleases. To illustrate: It is customary in all the hotels for the waiter to choose the seats for the guests in the dining-room, and it is the undeniable right of all landlords to select the rooms for their guests. If they don't like their seats or position in the dining-room, or if their sleeping apartment is objectionable, whether he be white or black, all that is required of him is to walk quietly out of the hotel. The proprietors propose to entertain all decent men, giving to everyone the privilege of leaving their house if they don't like their entertainment.

But there is a still more reasonable hope for the hotel men. The respectable, peaceably-disposed colored people—those who may have the money to spend, and can afford to pay for costly entertainment—pronounce against any attempt on the part of their race to force themselves into any place where their presence will be disagreeable to the whites, or where they will be made to feel disagreeable themselves. They appear, from their conversation, now that they have full liberty, to put little value on it, so far as the social feature of the civil-rights bill is concerned, preferring to remain separate rather than to avail themselves of any privilege calculated to stir up strife between the races.

More trouble is likely to occur on the sleeping-cars unless a satisfactory arrangement to both races can be perfected. In order to avoid any trouble by the coming together of whites and blacks in the Pullman cars, the managers have set apart a portion of each coach for colored passengers and only in this will they be allowed to sleep, and only respectable, clean and decent-looking negroes will be allowed to enter the car, this being in accordance with the company's rule of admitting white people

GREAT FISHING IN FLORIDA.

[Baltimore Sun.]

South from Jacksonville about two miles is Alachua lake. Formerly this was a vast prairie of over twenty thousand acres of good grazing land. In the midst of it was a deep hole or land sink, of which there are a great many in the State, into which the waters of McKinstry lake, situated further north, and the surrounding country used to flow and find a subterranean outlet to the sea. About four years ago the outlet got more or less choked up, and the surplus water backing soon covered this vast tract of country, in which aqueous condition it has remained ever since, increasing and diminishing in area as the season varies from wet to dry. This lake is literally alive with fish. I have seen colored boys with an ordinary pole cut from the woods, a line not over four feet long, and a fly, rudely constructed of white and red flannel, catch eighty pounds of black bass in a couple of hours. These fish average from two to twelve pounds. An eight pound bass is common. A few days ago a gentleman residing in Gainsville caught and weighed on Fairbanks scales, in the presence of a number of Northern visitors here, a black bass weighing nineteen and one-quarter pounds. Tradition says one was caught here last year that weighed twenty-three pounds. All the small streams flowing into this lake are also full of bass. Day before yesterday I saw three small boys standing in a stream, about three feet wide, and may be a foot deep, each armed with a piece of hoop iron, with which they killed, in the half hour I was present, eight good sized bass. Another boy of the same party, with a two-bushel corn bag, made one haul in the same stream of ten bass.

A COW SLIDING DOWN HILL.

[L. B. S. in Boston Globe.]

And here is the first demonstration I may say it was ever in my power to witness in cowology—a cow "coasting" down hill. The barn stood upon a hill, at the foot of which the cattle had been accustomed to go for drink. But last Monday morning, the hill was covered with ice, and the boy placed a tub of water near the barn door and let out the cow, supposing she would slake her thirst from that tub. The cow, however, started off for her old place at the foot of the hill, and, finding herself slipping, she squatted upon her haunches, like a dog, and bracing her feet in front, she slid a distance of twenty feet to the bottom; and, as she brought up of a sudden, she recovered her hind feet and looked around as if to see "what had happened."

THE SNOW SPIRIT.

Softly flutter down from the sky,
And cover the pensive land
With a weird and wondrous silvery shroud,
The spell of thy magic hand!

Bury the blossoms and leaves of May
Under the crispy frost,
Till the thrush comes piping its roundelay,
And the buds on the breeze are tossed!

Whiten the branch, the briar, and the bush,
Whisper thy words to the tree,
Still the wild woods in a mystical hush,
And banish the bird and the bee!

Hide the seed of the clover and grass,
Shelter the fields of grain,
Till the drifts of dreary winter pass,
And the daisies come back again.

Gently flit from the fleecy sky,
And nestle thy head in love
On the bosom where thou shalt droop and die,
When the spring sends its shafts from above!

DAVID G. ADEE.

FARM NOTES.

SOW CLOVER SEED EARLY.

The Rural World says:

Do not delay securing a supply of clover seed, and sow it immediately. It is useless now to wait for a decline in the price. If you would have the plants get a good start, the seed must be sown early. Now, at any time when there is a light fall of snow, is the best way to sow it. It sometimes happens, but not often, that after the seed has germinated, a heaving frost, the sun and drying wind, will kill the tender plants. If sown early, the chances are that the plants will grow readily, as the spring rains will soften the ground, so that the clover roots can penetrate it deep enough to get well established before the hot dry weather sets in.

The following preparation of the seed previous to sowing is highly recommended to us by one of the best farmers in the state, and is worth trying: Put the seed into a tub and wet the whole thoroughly without floating it, mix it with twenty-five pounds of dry land plaster (gypsum), or sufficient to dry it properly, and sow the usual quantity of seed per acre. The importance of securing a good start of clover, can hardly be over estimated. Therefore, sow the seed early—the earlier now the better.

MANURE FOR POTATOES.

Potash is the great specific manure for potatoes. Nitrogen is not so valuable; therefore the sulphate of potash should not be chosen in preference to the nitrite of soda. Superphospate is also an excellent fertilizer for this crop. There is no difference between home-made superphosphate and the factory-made, if the latter is pure. The process of manufacture is very dangerous and inconvenient for a person not skilled in the manipulation of sulphuric acid, and it is not to be recommended, as a general thing. The largest variety of potatoes is frequently the poorest. Early Rose is a choice variety, and when well grown is of good size and yields well, and is the very best table potato. If potatoes are grown for the starch they contain, varieties of poor eating quality, but large yielders, may be the most profitable. The Peerless is a large yielder, but a poor flavored variety.—[N. Y. Times.

BRAN KILLS CABBAGE WORMS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes as follows:

Let me say, in answer to Mr. F. W. Fearman, that the object of scattering wheat bran over cabbage, on the appearance of the yellow butterfly, is to protect them from the ravages of the green worm. It will not do to wait until the worms are strong and fat, as then it will not destroy them. Two years since I saw this remedy recommended, and at the time thought it a humbug, as it seemed scarcely possible that such a simple thing could affect the worms, still I made up my mind to try it, as I do all things, holding fast to that which is good. In June, in going through my early cabbage, I found one completely covered with the worms. Immediately I obtained a handful of bran and sprinkled it over the head. The worms began to squirm and fall off the cabbage, and whenever the bran touched them they seemed to be in pain. The following morning they were all dead. Since that time, on the first appearance of the worm I sow the bran. Some seasons, it may be necessary to do it the second time. If the worms are very thick, it is better to take a handful, and sprinkle it over the cabbage. A hundred weight is ample for an acre.

IMPROVING PLANTS BY PINCHING AND PRUNING.

"How shall I grow my plants compact and symmetrical in form?" is a question frequently asked by amateur florists. It is a simple matter, and is accomplished by judicious pruning and cutting. In nearly all kinds of flowering plants excepting those grown from bulbs, also in trees and shrubs, buds are formed at the axis of the leaves along the stem or branches, while the growth proceeds from its termination. This, in perennials, if not checked continues to grow, and usually causes a tall or unshapely form, but by cutting off at any point, or pinching out the terminal buds, new shoots start out at the leaf joints below the cut, or if already started, commence to grow with increased vigor, and will, in due time, result in a better shaped or more bushy plant or branch. Pruning or pinching should be more generally resorted to than it is, for, by observing the principle of growth just alluded to, and varying the pruning to the habit of the kind, it is just as easy to have your plants, either in the house, conservatory or garden, of fine form, as to have them otherwise, and they are so much more rewarding and agreeable to work among. Little danger exists of cutting away too much; persons who resort to pruning frequently err in cutting too little. Old plants with long leafless branches may be entirely reshaped by severe pruning.—[The Home Florist.

NITROGEN.

The specific manure for wheat is nitrogen. No other cereal crop requires so much nitrogen in the soil. As on analysis, but little of the compounds of nitrogen are found in wheat, it is supposed that its resolvent effect on the plant food in the soil is required by the growing crop. Joseph Harris has it that wheat is a greater destroyer of nitrogen than any other cereal crop. Corn and potatoes require potash, phosphates and other mineral plant food, but no wheat can be perfect unless the soil is rich in the compound of nitrogen.

VARIETIES.

WE have colored schools in the North. At any rate there is a Brown university.—[Lowell Courier.

IN some parts of Louisiana when a girl sets the marriage day she counts up her ague days so as to have the ceremony come on the off day.

A WEALTHY lady in London recently left $1,000 a year to her favorite parrot, also appointing a guardian who was to take care of the bird and spend the money for its benefit.

AFTER waiting four years, a Michigan lover finally popped the question, and the girl answered: "Of course I'll have you! Why, you fool, you, we could have been married three years ago!"

IT is pleasant to note the progress of refining influences and the broadening of social culture. Over the toilet appliances in a north-end washroom, in Boston, is a sign bearing the words, "Don't wipe your nose on the towel."

DECORATIONS are plentiful in Berlin. The German Crown Prince has no less than fifty-eight stars and crosses which he is entitled to wear; Prince Bismarck has no less than forty; Counts Moltke and Roon have thirty-nine each.

A LADY near Boxville, Kentucky, presented her "old man" with three boys last month, which gave the old man so much pleasure that he proclaimed their names in the three first words he spoke—"Tom, Dick and Harry, by—."

"I SEE very little of you," said an old gentleman at a Louisville ball to a young lady whom he had not met in a long time before. "I know it," was the artless reply, "but mother wouldn't allow me to wear a very low-necked dress to-night, the weather is so cold."

A CONDUCTOR in Burlington, Iowa, was recently made happy by having voted to him a badge, at a public fair. Being called upon for a speech, he was hustled upon the platform. Looking round for a moment he ejaculated "Tickets!" and retired. It was so effective that the band couldn't play for ten minutes.

JUDGE Perrin of Falmouth, Kentucky, performed a marriage ceremony for Clay Ashton and his sweetheart. A week later the husband called again. "Oh, I see," said the Judge, "you have come after the certificate." "Oh, you don't see," was the reply; "I haven't come after the certificate. What I want is a divorce."

JUST as the train started out on the Great Western Railroad in Detroit, the other day, a woman leaned forward and called to her husband, who was ten feet away: "Say, Simon, did you wash your feet and change your socks?" no, by swan!—forgot all about it." he replied. "Well," said she, as she leaned back, "I feel it in my bones that there's going to be a smashup afore we get to London, and if you are killed I'll just purtend I didn't know ye!"

A PARTY recently given in Boston was called a "majority party," no lady guest being allowed to be present who was over 21 years of age. The condition of admittance was publicly stated, and the exact ages of those invited were closely criticised, but when the guests assembled, some unusually mature representatives of 21 years were found among them. The daughter of a clergyman was so sure that one of her companions whom her father had baptized had seen more years than the number allowed, that she examined the baptismal register and discovered that the lady's age was 25.

A FRENCHMAN has just invented a simple little apparatus which will probably sweep away ere long the match trade. It is called the electrical tinder-box, and is small enough to be carried in a cigar-case. On opening this box you see a platinum wire stretched across. Touching a spring, the wire reddens sufficiently to light a cigar. At will you can introduce into a tiny sconce a mesh of cotton steeped in spirits of wine or petroleum, which taking fire, does service as a veilleuse, or nurse's lamp. The hidden agency which heats the wire is a very small electrical battery, set in action by the touching of the spring.

AT a Martha Washington tea party, given lately in Baltimore, a Miss Schley wore a dress whose associations, though not strictly historic, are very interesting. It was a richly brocaded silk, blue and white, which was imported by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and presented by him to the lady to whom he was engaged to be married, but who died on the day on which their nuptials were to have been celebrated. It was then presented to the nearest relative, and has been treasured ever since in the family as an interesting relic of the past. It has been stored away for more than a century, and was brought out from its hiding place in honor of the patriotic character of the entertainment at which Miss Schley wore it.

THE Matrimonial News, a journal devoted to the promotion of marriage and conjugal felicity, has a wide circulation all over Great Britain. There are more than 300 advertisements in its last issue for husbands and wives. Clergymen, army officers, members of Parliament, manufacturers, merchants, physicians, chemists, farmers, university men, an Earl's son, a reporter, gentlemen with expectations and gentlemen without any, bachelors and widowers, Roman Catholic and Protestant, all urge their suits through this convenient journal, which contains full announcements of characteristics, physical and spiritual, the condition, property and family connections.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 13, 1875.

CHANDLER wept! Well, did you ever!

POLAND has earned the undying hatred of President Grant for his Arkansas report and resolution.

THE Democratic vote in the Minnesota Legislature went solidly against and defeated the Compulsory Education bill.

COLORADO has been admitted as a State, while New Mexico was rejected. By this means the Radicals hope to keep up their waning majority in the Senate.

REPORTS from Central Ohio state that the fall barley is almost entirely killed, and the wheat very seriously injured by the unprecedented hard winter weather.

IF there was any political crime that the late Congress did not attempt to perpetrate, we would be glad to have our attention called to it by some friend of the Administration, so that we may make a note of it.

THE veto prepared by Grant, of the Equalization Bounty bill and which reached the House too late to be laid before that body, is said to contain the following objections: "First, that the Treasury was not in a condition to meet the requirements of the measure, and second, that it would benefit the claim agents more than the soldiers."

THE Gazette thinks that it was a remarkable act of concession to the people of Arkansas that Congress did not overthrow their State government, and give them over once more to the rule of carpet-bag thieves. From Grant down to the Gazette, there is not a Radical leader but thinks that the people hold their liberties by the sufferance of the Administration alone. They repudiate the idea that the people have certain constitutional rights higher than the drunken martinet that disgraces the chair of Washington.

THE Cincinnati hotel keepers do not seem to be much troubled about the Civil Rights bill. They claim that hotel keepers have the right to determine the rooms in which their guests shall eat and sleep. They will therefore set apart a certain portion of their rooms for colored guests to sleep in and a dining room in which they shall eat, giving them equal accommodation with whites in all respects according to the prices charged. These distinctions as to dining rooms and sleeping apartments already exist with regard to guests, and it is claimed that the Civil Rights bill cannot change them.

MR. HALE, of New York, in a letter to Mr. Crittenden does tardy justice to Mr. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, by regretting that he offered and pushed through his resolution of censure. He says "a careful examination of the record since, qualifying it by my own distinct recollection, satisfies me that I did a great wrong to Mr. Brown in imputing this intent (prevarication and evasion) to him, and that there was nothing in his reponse to the Speaker inconsistent with entire good faith, or with the integrity of an upright and honorable man. I shall never hesitate to express freely the conviction that I have above expressed to you, and if anything contained in this letter will, in your judgment, be of service to Mr. Brown, I beg you to consider the letter entirely at your service for any use whatever that you or other friends of Mr. Brown may think proper to make of it." This is all very well, as far as it goes, but it neither does justice to Mr. Brown nor the Democrats who voted against the resolution of censure. The same men who passed should have rescinded the resolution, which its author now confesses contained a base and injurious lie upon its face. But this would be entirely too much to expect from the average Radical in Congress.

ONE of the last acts of the House was to declare that Pinchback had not been elected and allowing Sheridan, Democrat, his seat, and declaring Sypher, Radical not elected, and seating Lawrence, Democrat. These two cases fully exemplify the disregard in which law and justice was held by the Radical majority in the late House. Sheridan has been kept out of his seat for two years, and during all this time it has been known that he was entitled to it, but the Radicals refused to admit him for the purpose of keeping up their large majority. The Lawrence-Sypher case was even more infamous. Sypher held his seat for two years in the face of Congressional reports, and the most overwhelming evidence that his claim rested on the baldest kind of fraud. He has drawn his pay, voted for all manner of subsidy schemes, helped to force bad legislation on the country, and brought Congress into disrepute, and yet he was kept in his seat until within twelve hours of the close of the session for the express purpose of aiding in corrupt partisan legislation. Had Sheridan and Lawrence been admitted to their seats, it would have been impossible for the Radicals to have passed some of their worst measures under the pressure of the gag-rule. And knowing this, the Radical leaders kept these two men out of Congress to serve their corrupt purposes. But this is only one of the many acts of almost incredulous infamy perpetrated by the late Congress.

HUMAN NATURE AND PARTY VIEWS.

We have been forcible struck, in reading some of the recent articles in Republican papers, purporting to give good advice to their party leaders, and also purporting to present fairly the condition of things in the South, with the well known fact that it is always difficult for party men to take a judicial view of party question; to look fairly and squarly at both sides, and then to do impartial justice. All of us are of course more or less influenced by our party feeling, and nearly all party editors are very naturally disposed to be more lenient toward the faults of their friends, than they are toward those of their political opponents. We are not disposed to make any special complaint against this bais of human nature; but in reading some recent well written, and apparently candid Republican articles, designed to warn Republicans against continuing their present methods of reconstruction, and against the continuance of military rule, and carpet-bag government, we cannot help noticing how tenaciously they adhere to the Radical assumption, that all the trouble is really owing to the wilful stubborness of the Southern whites, and to their alleged hatred of the blacks. However an article may begin, and however harshly it may berate the Republican leaders for their treatment of the South, their blunders, their recklessness, and their downright robberies, they finally ring in the old threadbare cry of the "white hatred;" a hatred which has no existence in reality, which never had any, and which therefore has had nothing to do with the troubles in the South. It is true that evil minded and short sighted carpet-bag scalawags, from the North, who have gone down to the South for their own base purposes, have sought out ways to excite the negroes against their former masters, and at the same time to hold the negro vote intact for the Republican party; but this is not the point to which we refer; nor is it the point that such apparently well meaning writers design to make. They may be quite honest in their convictions that such assumed hatred on the part of Southern whites did exist, and that much of the difficulty of so called, reconstruction, has been owing to it. Nevertheless it is a grave error, an error which has been fostered by bad men, for bad objects. There are only too many bitter partisans among Radical Republicans who do not desire to see the North and the South united in friendly feeling; and these are the very men who give currency to this false view.

There is not, and there has not been any such feeling of enmity on the part of Southern whites toward their colored fellow men. There may be, in the North, certain men who know really nothing concerning the true condition of things in the South, who entertain harsh feelings against colored men, or who have no natural feeling for them; but they are quite as likely to be Republicans as Democrats; indeed more likely, since the party only uses the negro vote to hold its party supremacy, and not to benefit the colored man. The men of the South—all the white people of the South, are inclined to be friendly with the blacks. They know each other, and the antipathy, which some Northerners feel, is unknown among Southerners. Hence all of the articles to which we allude, are radically defective; because they are based largely upon a vital statement of something which is not a fact.

It may be granted that white men in the South are no better than white men in the North; and that there are bad persons among them, as we know there are among us; but this does not justify those who place themselves voluntarily in judicial position as writers for the public press, in ascribing wrong motives, and wrong actions, in a case which they only understand as it comes through their own prejudices. Let them live in the South and learn better.

It is truly unfortunate, for the peace of our country, that many good, fair, well disposed men in the North are unwilling, or unable to regard the white men of the South as their equals. Yet these same writers are now freely commenting on the wrogn course of the National adminstration, and telling Grant & Co. that if they would save the Republican party they must change their course.

Look at their inconsistency. If the lies which have been so industriously invented, and promulgated, and which have ostensibly constituted the excuse for President Grant's action in the South were truths, the people of the United States would not condemn, they would sustain him. They are now known, by the bulk of our people, to be absolute lies; and the people will not sustain Grant. The people, then, have far more sense, and a much better and more judicial judgment, than the Republican writers referred to, however brilliant and plausible they may be.

When a fish is caught in a net, the more it flounders about, the less it don't get out; and thus it is with the Republican administration, in regard to their treatment of the South; they have been found out, caught; and the more they squirm, the worse they are off. True to human nature, the blind leaders of the blind, will be the last to see. The plea of white hatred of the colored people is played out. Radical dread of losing power, is the real trouble. It is incurable.

MORE ABOUT MULDON.

Some time ago the Commercial stated in an editorial paragraph that General Forrest, of the late Confederate army, made a speech at Muldon, Tenn., on the 4th inst., in which he said that he "believed there would be another war, and his policy would be to raise the black flag; with the skull and cross-bones on it, and not leave a Republican, white or black, alive in the State." We ventured the statement at the time that this was a fiction of a very low and malevolent order. The Nashville Union and American says if it:

With the following exceptions, the above might be true:

First—General Forrest was not at Muldon, Tenn., on the 4th inst.

Secondly—He made no speech anywhere on the 4th inst.

Thirdly—In no public speech, anywhere at any time, has he uttered the sentiments above attributed to him.

Fourthly—There is no such place as Mouldon, Tenn.

In short the Commercial's story is a falsehood. We shall now see whether its author will make a correction, or set about hatching some equally malicious slander. We have thus completely exposed this malignant lie set afloat by a journal that lays claim to respectability, not because it possessed any special importance, but as going to show the character of its "information" touching the Southern States.

SUMMING UP RESULTS.

The Administration press do not find it a very pleasant occupation to sum up the net results of the late Congress. When they turn the legislation around and look at it, there is nothing encouraging to their hopes. The Civil Rights bill, although it became a law, already promises to do the party more harm than good. While it will drive a great many white voters from the support of the Radical party, it can, in the very nature of things, bring no negroes to its support, and by failing to provide for mixed schools, it will not retain the negroes in the party, as was the intention.

The increase of taxation being a strict party measure is not at all likely to redound to the benefit of Radicalism or Grantism, which has now become synonymous with the extravagant expenditure of the public treasure. A long series of extravagant expenditures had their legitimate result in legislation raising the rates of taxation. Grant's whole Administration has been eminently one that promised economy while the reverse was practiced.

But it is what Congress failed to do, that gives the Radical press the most cause for sorrow. The partisan legislation which was to control the next Presidential election, failed most ignominiously. The passage of the Force bill, and kindred measures, was the sheet anchor of Grant's Third Term hopes, and the entire Administration press backed the Radical caucus that hatched it, while Grant himself personally lobbied in Congress to get it through.

Since its failure we find the more discerning Administration journals professing their satisfaction that the Force bill did not go through. They even go so far as to say that no one was in favor of it, except a few hot-headed Radical carpet-baggers from the South. But they shall not be permitted to blink the record by which the infamous measure was passed in the House by a vote of 135. As long as there was any hope for the measure to pass these journals defended it and insisted that the great bulwark of Anglo-Saxon liberty—the writ of *habeas corpus*—should be stricken down.

That it was not reached and passed in the Senate was not the fault of a large majority in that body. They were members of the caucus that hatched the infamous thing and pledged themselves to vote for it. It was simply because the vigilant Democratic minority of the Senate, having the right, objected to its consideration except in regular parliamentary order, that it was not taken up and passed and signed by the President, who would then have been made a military dictator, with the power to continue himself in office as long as he pleased.

We are perfectly willing to give those Republicans in the House who voted against the outrageous bill, due and proper credit, but we do not admit that the people of the country are under the slighest obligations to the Radical party in Congress, individually or collectively for sparing them their liberties. They had fully determined to despoil the public of all their constitutional rights, and clothe the President with the power to suspend the writ of right at any time and in any place, and the only reason why they did not, was because the Democratic minority in the House and Senate had the courage and the ability to prevent them from doing it.

The defeat of the Force bill was the grandest victory for the people that has been gained since the beginning of the reign of Radicalism. But the men who in a secret caucus bound themselves with an oath to destroy the Constitution and subvert the government, shall not now come in and claim credit because the Democratic minority defeated the foul conspiracy, under the limitations of the Constitution. This act of the Democracy in standing between the constitutional rights of the people and their assailants, secured for the party the confidence of a large majority of the people.

The Radical leaders will have ample cause to regret the position they assumed in bringing forward the Force bill. Its failure will subject them to the same condemnation that would have been visited upon them in the event of its passage, while the people will be left free to visit that condemnation upon them without let or hindrance.

In any view of the case, the Forty-third Congress, especially its closing hours, has been in the highest degree unprofitable to the Radicals. What they have done will meet with condemnation, while condemnation will be meted out to them for what they failed to do. The late Congress did nothing for which the people have any cause to be grateful, if we except the exposure of the revolutionary designs of Grantism, which has put the people fully upon their guard. In this respect it was beneficial to the public, although it was not so intended by the leaders. But having failed in their revolutionary schemes, the Radical leaders shall not now turn around and claim the gratitude of the people on the ground that they did not, from compulsion, commit a foul crime against self-government and constitutional liberty.

DELANY SPEAKS.

The attention of the reader is invited to the extracts published elsewhere, taken from the speech of Major M. R. Delany, who is one of the ablest of colored orators, and deeply sympathizes with the down-trodden South. They will repay perusal and in all probability, will never see day-light in any of the paid organs of the Administration.

THE muddle about the Bounty bill is cleared up as follows: The bill was sent back to the House from the Senate with certain amendments. To these the House at first refused to agree, but afterward receded from its position and concurred in the Senate amendments, and the bill went back to the Senate where it was laid upon the table. Its friends, however, claimed that it had been regularly passed, and it was engrossed and signed by the presiding officers of both houses. The President prepared a veto message which was mislaid, whereupon he refused to sign the bill. So the bill did not become a law. It is strongly suspected that there was a great deal of demagoguery about it.

AN impudent and ignorant negro asserted his rights under the Civil Rights bill on one of the through trains going out of the city on Thursday night. He entered one of the cars containing a number of vacant seats and one occupied by a white woman and child. In this he seated himself, and refused to give it up when requested by the gentleman passenger and the conductor. It is reported that when the conductor was about to remove him from the seat, two or the Radicals interfered to prevent it and pistols were drawn. The lady with her child was compelled to vacate the seat and find another. Of course had the intruder been a white man, he would have been ejected from the seat and probably from the train.

THE N. Y. Tribune of Saturday reports that "in dry goods circles and in the general jobbing trade there are more cheerfulness and confidence than have been expressed for months past. Business men do not believe the final effects of the panic to be over; but they look for a much better business than has been known for a year past."

FINDING A QUORUM.

WILL THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE NEVER BE HAPPY?

The latest attempt of the rampant Republican minority in the lower House at Harrisburg, to bring odium upon Speaker Patterson, like their former attempts, failed utterly. The Harrisburg Patriot thus refers to it:

The chief cause of complaint against Speaker Patterson with the Republican members of the house grows out of his energy and vigor in enforcing the rules, and thus defeating their repeated efforts to obstruct the public business. Presuming upon want of familiarity with parliamentary rules on the part of the speaker, as well as the Democratic majority, the Republican leaders in the house commenced early in the session a system of tactics with the view of throwing every obstacle in the way of legislation, and thus bringing popular odium and reproach upon their political opponents.

An illustration of the game which the Republicans have been persistently playing all winter for the purpose of making party capital, but to the real injury of the public interests, was afforded on Monday night when the resolution to investigate the affairs of the state treasury was under consideration. Finding that there was no other way of preventing the passage of the resolution the Republicans in imitation of the recent manœuver of the Democratic minority in Congress declined to vote on the call of the yeas and nays and left the House without a quorum. But unfortunately for this filibustering manœuver, the House of Representatives in Washington and that of the State of Pennsylvania are under the government of slightly different parliamentary rules. The vote upon the resolution showing that there was no quorum, Speaker Patterson ordered the bar of the House to be closed and the names of the members to be called by the clerk in accordance with the 56th rule. The same rule declares that when it is ascertained that a quorum is present, the refusal of any member to vote shall be deemed contempt. On the call of the House it was ascertained that 152 members were present. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and Mr. Agnew, Republican, of Forest county, asked to be excused from voting. Speaker Patterson refused to excuse him and Mr. Agnew was compelled to vote. Mr. Mitchell of Tioga, asked to be excused on the ground that he was paired with an absent member, whose name he did not give. The Speaker properly decided that "pairs" are not recognized by parliamentary law, whatever might be their value under the rules laid down by Minister Schenck. His duty was to enforce the rules which the House had adopted for its government. But the House, under the circumstances, unanimously excused him. Another Republican member, Mr. Long, of Allegheny, was excused on the false and frivilous pretense that he was personally interested in the question under consideration and, therefore, in obedience to the constitution could not vote. To excuse him on such a pretense was a great stretch of complaisance. But the Speaker found his quorum and the resolution of investigation was passed. Tally another for Speaker Patterson.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Ohio House of Representatives requesting Congress to reduce the President's salary to $25,000 per annum. This movement has been started in several of the States, and no doubt the matter will be agitated at the opening of the next Congress.

MINOR NOTES.

SAMUEL LEE (colored), who contests the seat of Congressman Rainey (colored), of South Carolina, in the new Congress, is taking testimony.

THE Hon. S. S. Cox has prepared for publication in Harper's Magazine a series of papers on American humor. There will be several illustrations depicting humorous and non-humroous types of men.

THE "Local Option" bill before the Massachusetts Legislature has been adorned with an amendment which gives to women the right to vote on the question of 'license or no license" in towns and cities.

AND now the Buffalo Courier has gone into the conundrum line. This is the latest unanswerable one: "Fred Grant and his wife are about to return to Chicago. By the way, what does that young man do for a living?"

STATE SENATOR WHITE, of Wilkinson county, Miss., the only colored Senator who voted against a police bill for Vicksburg obnoxious to the white citizens of that place, has been presented by the latter with a gold-headed cane.

THERE are only five States in the Union where the Governor receives a salary of but $1,000. These are Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Louisiana and Indiana pay $8,000 and Pennsylvania $10,000.

PITTSBURGH is "dead broke". No money in the Treasury and no prospect of any until August. The taxes will begin to come in in June, but it will be the middle of July before enough is received to pay the July interest on the municipal debt. The city doesn't feel very bad about the matter; but the creditors do.—Detroit Free Press.

IT is in the highest degree creditable to the Jewish people of Philadelphia that though they number about ten thousand souls in that city there is but one of their race in the county prison; and the claim of the Jewish Messenger that an investigation of the facts in other cities would show an equally pleasing aspect has reasonable grounds of probability.

THE House of Representatives [yesterday adopted, without a division, the resolution reported by the Investigating Committee, that the members of the Louisiana Legislature who were thrust out by a Federal officer at the point of Federal bayonets, should be reseated. It was an inquity too monstrous for even a Republican Congress to sanction—Nashville Union and American.

GRANT'S Washington organs, the Chronicle, Republican and Star, received $23,213 for publishing the Government advertisement for proposals for postal service in Virginia and Maryland. This is $18,000 more than the work would have cost if done elsewhere. Grant's organs have to be supplied with funds, however, or else they would stop howling about banditti and dissected negroes,—Courier-Journal.

A DISPATCH from Richmond, Va., reports that the negroes in that city are beginning to exercise their privileges under the Civil Rights bill. During the day several of them have visited several restaurants, including the bar room of the Exchange Hotel, and in one instance a barber-shop and demanded to be waited upon. They were refused in every instance and ordered out. Nothing is as yet known as to what the persons thus treated will do.

THE New Hampshire Republicans who are asked to vote to sustain their party in March are bothered about the proposed increase in taxation which they think might be avoided if the Administration would retrench in its expenditures and its stealings. For instance, in that State the internal revenue receipts in 1866 were $3,480,343: for the year ending June 30, 1874, they were but $248,619, yet there are as many collection districts and as many collectors kept in office as when the receipts were over $3,000,000.

THE more important acts of legislation passed by Congress were: 1. All the regular Appropriation bills. 2. The River and Harbor bill. 3. The Civil-Rights bill. 4. The bill levying additional taxes. 5. Bill admitting Colorado in 1877 as a State of the Union. 6. The bill making banking free and making provision for a return to specie payments in 1879. 7. The "Little Tariff" bill, by which taxes were increased by several millions in a sneaking and surreptitious manner, the advocates of the bill denying that it increased taxes, when they well know they were lying.—Chicago Tribune.

THE new postal-cards will be unlike those now in use. The color will be violet-blue. The border, and all directions as to where and how to write name and address, will be dispensed with. A monogram formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the card in black ink. This will be on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal Card." The vignette—Liberty with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back, and confined by a cap—adorns the lower left-hand corner. The new cards will be identical in size with the old ones. They will be ready for delivery about the middle of April.

JAY GOULD has now control of Pacific Mail and consolidated its interests with the two Pacific Railroads. An exchange says:

"It is generally known that the Pacific Railroads, having heretofore had a practical monopoly of the passenger traffic, have lately, almost alone among the railroads of the country, been making money. The control of their only freight rival renders it sure that they can now make a great deal more. The stockholders will certainly have a right to look rigidly to the management for dividends. Meantime the country will rejoice that the subsidy, which was procured by gigantic bribery, has been withdrawn, and will protest against any effort to renew it."

CLEVELAND HERALD: "The city of Pittsburgh is 'troubled with the shorts.' The City Treasury is empty and will remain so until August. Money will be received in June from taxes, but all the June receipts and part of those of July will be needed to pay the July interest. Meantime all the employes and other creditors of the city must be content with holding on to the warrants given them, or sell them at a heavy shave to the brokers. There must have been a lack of economy in the management of Smoky City affairs; a sort of 'outrunning the constable,' so to speak."

THE New York Tribune says that the theatre managers, hotel proprietors, and keepers of restaurants in that city do not appear to be much disturbed by the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Several say that they will be guided in their course by the advice of counsel, while others boldly admit their determination to evade or violate the law. Nearly all are agreed in the conviction that to give the same treatment to colored guests as to white would ruin their business. The colored people themselves—so far as their views have been heard in New York—seem to like the bill a little better than the hotel men and the rest, who find it an unsavory pill to swallow."

AN exchange tells how the kitchen organ explains its position on the Third Term project: "The truth is," it says, "we have never discussed the Third Term except as an abstract question. If President Grant is renominated, as he may be in response to the demands of the patriotic people, we shall rejoice, because we believe he is deserving and because we believe his decision of character may be needed in the troublesome times with which the country is threatened. But we have never argued the Third Term proposition in his own behalf, although we have been urged to do so by hundreds of devoted Southern Republicans." The Northern Republicans, then, have not been so urgent? It is no news that the carpet-baggers are anxious for it. Their "devotion" to the power which holds them by force upon the throats of the South is perfectly natural.

MUCH of the reckless legislation of the of the present Congress was forced by outgoing members who looked to the President for future favors. The N. Y. Tribune alludes to a few of them as follows:

"Among the members of the present House who are indicated by common rumor as having been designated for foreign mission are Messrs. Maynard, Orth, and Donnan. All these gentleman have precisely one claim to consideration. They have all voted with the Administration and have not been re-elected. That exhausts the sum of their deservings. They seem to feel this, and are thus driven to the most servile obedience during the rest of the session to keep the Executive favor from souring. All of them voted to put the power of suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus into the hands of the President. All of them voted to recognize Brooks as Governor of Arkansas and put him in office with the bayonet. And it is hardly too much to say that if Grant should send a message to Congress ordering the members to burn insence to Jupiter at least these three men would start on a keen run for Gen. Butler's seat to get his orders about the orthodox alter."

PENNSYLVANIA.

CITY, WARD, BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a copy of an act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people, as finally passed by both Houses and sent to the Governor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, That all members of Councils, and all other, city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire prior to the first Monday of April, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, until the first Monday of April next ensuing thereto, and the terms of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of April, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws in each particular case. And hereafter all elections for officers which will be vacant on the first Monday of April shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceeding thereto.

Section 2. That members of legislative departments of the municipal goverments of this Commonwealth hereafter elected shall assemble in their respective places of meeting, for the purpose of organizing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the first Monday of April in each year, and that the mayors of all cities shall be inaugurated and take the official oath at 12 o'clock noon of the same day.

Section 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

A COLORED ORATOR ON THE SOUTH AND ITS FOES.

THE BLACK MAN WARNED AGAINST UNSCRUPULOUS CARPET-BAGGERS.

Major M. R. Delany, well known in this city, and formerly of the U. S. colored volunteers, addressed a large meeting at Irving Hall, New York, on Friday evening last, at which William Cullen Bryant presided. After remarking that few persons in the North knew anything of the true condition of the South, the speaker reviewed the political situation, introducing the following plain and sensible remarks.

The colored people before the war were the best social and domestic element of its class that any country was ever blessed with. Properly directed, when they attained their freedom, they would have formed a political element of which the country might be proud. When the war was ended and they were elevated, while the political power of the whites was curtailed, they looked around for friends. Naturally his race looked to those whom the war for their freedom had brought to them, and as naturally those to whom they looked advised them so as to subserve their own interests.

At first they looked to their old masters, but they would have nothing to do with the matter. At Hilton Head he had personally appealed to Col. Seabrook (who was on the platform) and others, but met the same answer; "We don't know what is to be; we will have nothing to do with it.' So his people turned to the new comers, who took advantage of their ignorance to mislead them. They taught them that whatever was contrary to the interests of their old masters was right. He said knowingly that the class of men who undertook to lead the colored men in general had no interest in either the black or white race of the South. They taught the blacks that they should crush out the whites. They made them believe they were representatives of the Government sent from Washington to be custodians of their rights; that the white men would reinslave them the moment they put confidence in them. So pushing back the whites on one hand, and the blacks on the other, they plunged their arms to the elbow in the pockets of the blacks, and to the armpits in those of the whites. [Cheers and laughter.] Look at the legislation. The intelligent colored men did not go South. Humble as he was, he found few, if any, of his own status among his race. Look at the taxation and extravagance. The white man is taxed to the last mill, and the black man is unknowingly paying the tax in lower wages and higher prices. In four years of the Government of South Carolina, except some few belonging to rings, not a single employee of the Government from legislator down received his pay directly. It was shaved by the money-changers at from 25 to 50 per cent. The blacks were taught that Republicans favored and their opponents hated liberty, and it was right to take any advantage of such opponents. Until a year ago all their meetings in the country districts were as organized bodies of armed men. They were taught that Democracy meant Slavery. Advantage was taken of the great religious element in their nature to make them trust these men.

. . . . But in giving his race liberty it was no part of the understanding that they should trample on the rights of the whites. And yet these bad men taught the colored men that it was their interest to do so. If the black men were to continue to be instruments of strife, it was their work. He wanted the North to know that there was no animosity between the whites and blacks of the South. [Cheers.] He wanted the people of the North to shape their policy so as to discourage the interference of mischievous political adventurers. The two races must dwell together. They were labor and capital, each necessary to the other, each useless without the other. He had heard something of a war in the North between labor and capital. He was thankful that the South had not come to that. Could they not see there two grand races needing each other, and not to be parted or set at variance by miserable politicians of a certain style of baggage? [Laughter and cheers.]

. . . . In the recent campaign in South Carolina, he had been told that the whites would not adhere to any arrangement with the blacks. He had met that by calling a meeting at which Col. Trenholm, Col. Barnwell, and seven others of the most aristocratic South Carolinians and nine black men were Presidents and Vice Presidents, and he himself was the speaker of the eveuing. The white convention adopted the ticket of the black Conservatives. He had seen Col. Trenholm sitting on the same Legislative Committee with one of his former slaves. He called attention to the addresses of J. T. Rapier, Frederick Douglass, P. B. S. Pinchback, and others, who, he said, were almost his personal friends, but he did not share in their fear of a war of races. It was impossible; and, in conclusion, he again urged that the chief evils of the political situation came from the carpet-baggers. The Southern men were determined that they should no longer lead them. The people of the South were determined hereafter to be their own representatives, and not to be further misrepresented. He wished he could be heard with a voice so potent as to drive them forever from the South.

THE NEW TAX AND TARIFF LAW.

The following is a copy of the new Revenue law which went into effect upon its approval by the President on Wednesday:

That from and after the date of the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in the United States a tax of ninety cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof, before removal from the distillery bonded warehouse; and so much of section 3251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Section. 2. That section 3,368 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty cents a pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents a pound." Provided, that section 3,394 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" wherever it occurs therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," and by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting "seventy-five." [This increases the duty on cigars from five to six dollars a thousand, and on cigarettes from $2 60 to $2 75—Reporter.] Provided, that the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco, cigars or cigarettes on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

Section 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank bottoms, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melado, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid: in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2504 of the Revised Statutes, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of said duties as levied upon the several articles and grades designated. Provided that concentrated melado or concrete shall hereafter be classed as sugar dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melado shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process, without any process of purging or classification. And any and all productions, of the sugar cane imported in bags, mats baskets, or other tight packages, shall be considered as sugar, and dutiable as such. And provided further, that of the drawback on refined sugars exported allowed by section 3019 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per. cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

Section 4. That so much of section 2503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2504 shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby recalled; and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2504 shall be and remain as by that section levied without the abatement of ten per centum as provided in section 2503.

Section 5. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the tenth day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

Section 6. provides that nothing in the act of Febrary 8th, 1875 (the Little Tariff act) shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths theretofore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of stamps on entries of receipts in the pass-books of savings banks.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Ohio State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet at Columbus, on the 16th inst.

THERE were 353 business failures in the State during the year 1874; amount of liabilities, $8,481,000.

CHARLIE SHRYOCK, a little son of John T. Shryock, editor of the Advocate of Zanesville, has been missing since Wednesday afternoon, February 25th.

EFFORTS are being made to organize a new county, to be composed of portions of Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock and Wood counties, with Fostoria as the county seat.

AT Bucyrus, at a double wedding of the daughters of J. H. Boyer, a lot of young men were serenading the parties, when five shots were fired by one of the bridegrooms, as it is claimed, a shot taking effect in the arm of one William White.

A LABORER, named W. H. Babbett, at at work in the stove factory at Van Wert, Tuesday morning slipped on the ice, and his foot coming in contact with a circular saw, was severed from the leg and received other injuries from which he will probably die.

SAYS the Zanesville Times: Mrs. Geo. Reed, of Gaysport, daughter of Mr. David Miller, committed suicide on Thursday of last week, by hanging. She first used a rope, but after breaking it three times procured a strap, went into the orchard and accomplished her object by hanging to the limb of an apple tree.

SAYS the Mansfield Herald. C. R. Marshall, Esq., of Springfield township, has a sword presented to his grandfather, Col. John Marshall. Col. Marshall was an intimate friend of General Washington, was with him all through the Revolutionary War, in every engagement and when the war closed, Washington gave Col. Marshall his sword, to keep as a token of remembrance. Col. Marshall at his death gave the sword to his son as a token of remembrance.

Following is the New York bank statement: Loans—increase, $488,808; specie—decrease, $2,616,700; legal tenders—decrease, $1,749,700; deposits—decrease $3,496,660; reserve—decrease, $3,483,250; circulation—decrease, $72,490.

WAITING.

Waiting! For what? Shall I ever know?
Or shall the new years creep drowsily by
Till my death-day comes; shall I never know why
I was born, and must live out my life of woe?

Is the whole of my lifetime merely a pause
'Twixt my birth that was, and my death to be?
Must I always follow, and never be free?
Am I only effect? Can I never be cause?

Or am I but a link of the weariful chain
Of life, and the sequence of things gone by?
I am forced to live, for I cannot die,
But my life is empty and all in vain.

Yet sometimes I hear my spirit, elate
At the thought of the glorious deeds to be done,
Cry "Strike! 'Tis the time!" But, in answer, One—
Sha I ever know who?—whispers: "Silence! Wait."

It cannot be Hope, for her voice is sweet;
It is not Despair, for I know her well;
'Tis like the ceaseless drone of a knell,
And wearies the heart with monotonous beat.

Shall another voice ever whisper to me:
"Awake? 'Tis the hour! Go forward and fight!
Thy probation is ended, and impotent night
Has burst into day!" So shall set me free?

I know not, I know not; this only I dread,
That ere that voice shall proclaim that hour,
Not only the will may be lost, but the power,
And I may be cold with the nameless dead.

—Chamber's Journal.

WINTER SCENERY AT NIAGARA.

The following description of winter scenes at Niagara appears in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

"Those who visit the Falls now generally do so for the sake of the scene itself, while many are attracted thither in the 'season,' because it is a popular resort, a fashionable watering-place. The intensely cold weather of the present winter has wrought wonderful things at Niagara, Prospect Park, if such it can be termed with correctness now, has lost its pleasant, bowery appearance, and assumed the garb of Artic desolation. The trees have all been transformed into curious fantastical emblems of the winter's might, and the Frost King has twisted and warped some of them into the most remarkable and utterly indescribable shapes that can be imagined. The branches of many of the smaller trees and shrubs near the shore have been seized and bound down to the earth by icy chains, and the frozen snow and spray have covered them till they look like little grottoes. In other cases the limbs have resisted the pressure and stand out from the trunk upright, while the same material, which is perhaps a little softer than marble, has thickly encrusted them. But in no instance have the trees escaped this encrustation, which has formed and hardened very rapidly, being 'finished off' by the action of the temperature and the wind into myriads of distinct shapes, some grotesque and curious, others marvellously beautiful. The thickness which these formations have attained is unparalleled.

"The scene at Prospect Point, which is at the extreme edge of the American Fall, is a grand one. The great river in the gorge below is all frozen, and the ice looks rough and uneven as though it had been upheaved by some terrible convulsion, then forced together and solidified in the most unequal manner. The 'ice bridge,' so called, is complete, and a crossing can be had with comparative ease. We would recommend no one to try it, however, without a stout 'alpen stock,' and above all, a good pair of rubber overshoes. Ice mounds always form to some extent below the Falls in winter, but this year they are perfect mountains. The largest of these towers is alongside the precipice over which the American Fall rolls, and is entirely accessible, though woe be to him who attempts to scale its slippery sides without his feet are attired as above recommended. This monster—hummock, mound, mountain—whatever it may be called—cannot be less than one hundred and fifty feet in height from the river level, and apparently has not done growing yet, either! Its circumference must be equal to about twice its height, and altogether it is a stupendous affair. The other mounds visible from Prospect Point are not so large, though monsters in their way, and are, we believe, inaccessible to even the most daring explorers, on account of the thick clouds or spray which constantly drift over them. These formations began on the rocks with the first 'freeze-up' of the winter, and they have gradually attained their present colossal proportions. They all bear witness in an unmistakable way to the wonders which are wrought at this point by the influence of a zero temperature.

"All along the American side of the great ravine, beyond the Fall and extending below the Suspension Bridge the spray has drifted and frozen, and the frostwork is graceful and beautiful. The spray does not reach to the Canadian side of the ravine, which consequently remains undecorated. On crossing to about the centre of the ice-bridges a fine view of the Horseshoe Fall is obtained. Here there are also a number of ice mounds, one of which, hard by the Cave of the Winds, looms up almost to the top of the precipice. In the centre, however, the force of the falling water is too strong to allow any large formations, and therefore the scene, though really grander, perhaps, is not so picturesque as in the vicinity of the American Fall.

"The various islands above the Falls are in full winter costume, and on all of them Nature has found a field in which to produce many rare and curious specimens of her skill. The trees, like those spoken off in Prospect Park, are all thickly encrusted; the proper shapes of some are undistinguishable; the branches of others have been woven together; while the forms of others have been rendered shapely with bold graceful lines and curves of beauty. In fact the scene is one 'which passes show.' On Luna Island, especially, during the recent moonlight nights, the spectacle has been one of surpassing, amazing splendor, the brilliancy of the magnificent lunor bow adding much to the general effect. Should the vast ice accumulations below the Falls break away suddenly in the spring, the sight will be a glorious one."

MOROCCO AND ALGERIA.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A serious conflict has broken out on the borders of Morocco and Algeria, which threatens possibly to produce complications between France and the Sultan. It was provoked among the semi-independent Kabyle tribes by the interference of the latter, who, for the sake of order or of extending his own influence, had interfered in the election of a new Sheikh of the Beni Souasan, procuring the nomination of Hadi Mohammed, a partisan of his own authority, whom he invested at the same time with the government of the neighboring town of Oudja, over which he claims sovereignty. On Hadi's arrival there, part of the Kabyles acknowledged him; but two branches of the Souasan tribe revolted and attacked those who accepted the new Sheikh, who, after a series of skirmishes and the loss of one hundred and fifty of his supporters, was compelled to retreat within the Morocco territory, his followers abandoning all their herds and flocks to the victors, who are estimated to have captured 50,000 sheep and 20,000 cameis. A number of the French local troops, spahis and Turcos belong to the belligerent tribes; and there has been so much difficulty in preventing their going off to join in the fray that the commandant of the adjacent district has had to declare positively that he will pursue and shoot all deserters in order to prevent them from quitting the service without leave.

MARRIAGE AND LONGEVITY.

The London Medical Record says: "In his recently published 'Study of Sociology,' Mr. Herbert Spencer assails a theory that has long been current with regard to marriage and longevity. That married life is favorable to longevity has generally been regarded as satisfactorily proved by numerous statistics, showing, almost without exception, a greater longevity on the part of the married. When the ratio of deaths in the two classes stands at ten to four, and even twenty to four, there would appear to be little room for doubt. But to this astute social scientist the evidence, strong as it seems, furnishes no warrant for the current belief. He regards the case as a substitution of cause for effect; in other words, greater longevity is not the consequence of marriage; on the contrary, marriages are clearly traceable to influences favoring longevity. The principles of natural selection work so strongly in deciding between the Benedicks and the batchelors, that the long livers are drawn to the former and short livers to the latter. Marriage, Mr. Spencer holds, is regulated by the ability to meet its responsibilities. The qualities which give the advantage here are intellectual and bodily vigor, prudence, and self-control; these, too, are the qualities which determine a prolonged life or a premature death. An even more direct relation is to be found in the instincts which lead most strongly to marriage. The reproductive instincts and emotions are strong in proportion as the surplus vital energy is great, and this in turn implies an organization likely to last; so that, in fact, the superiority of physique, which is accompanied by strength of the instincts and emotions causing marriage, is a superiority of physique also conductive to longevity.' Another influence tells in the same direction. Marriage is determined by the preference of women as well as the desires of men, and other things being equal, women are attracted towards men of physical and intellectual power refusing the malformed, diseased and ill-developed types. In the operation of these three elements Mr. Spencer finds all that is needed to account for the striking difference of longevity between the classes, and declares that 'the figures given afford no proof that marriage and longevity are cause and consequence; but they simply verify the inference which might be drawn a priori—that marriage and longevity are concomitant results of the same cause.'"

BEATING THE PUNCH IN BOSTON.

[Boston Globe.]

Some two years ago, when the Metropolitan Railroad officials suspected their conductors of "beating the punches," they put some of the State detectives on the scent, and the consequence was that a "dummy" was discovered in the hands of a number of conductors, who were promptly discharged, and since that time increased vigilance has been maintained, with the aim of detecting any devices which might be employed against the financial prosperity of the road. But until yesterday the existence was unknown of a little joker which, in the hands of a skilful conductor, is capable of increasing his pocket-money to an unlimited extent, and at the same time of screening him from the suspicious eyes of not over sharp spotters. The new Superintendent of Conductors, Mr. William W. Humphrey, has been "smelling a mice" for some time, and yesterday accused a conductor named Lorin W. Titcomb of having a "fraud punch." Titcomb "squealed," as the slang phrase goes; and not only produced a little gong to be held in the palm of the hand and rung when a fare is taken, instead of punching the trip slip, but he also deposed that Orlando S. Noyes, of 655 Shawmut avenue made it. Just then Noyes came in and applied for a position as conductor, when he was arrested and three of the "fraud punches" found in his pockets. He has been selling them to conductors for $10 each. Yesterday Noyes and Titcomb were held in $800 bail for trial on Friday.

A LECTURE ON DRESS FOR CHURCH-GOING PEOPLE.

Miss Smiley, the devout Quakeress, recently delivered a sermon on "Dress" in Cincinnati, in the course of which she said that thousands of women in America were kept away from the house of God solely because they could not compete with others in the extravagance of their dress. She says that the earnest Christian ladies of England are taking a stand on this subject, which ought to be copied in this country. The wife of Hon. Cowper Temple, the mistress of one of the most beautiful estates in England, wears a plain bonnet to church, and other titled ladies are following her example. "In one of the large cities of the East" says Miss Smiley "I mentioned this subject, and the ladies got together in little groups in the church afterward and thought how they would abolish church flippery, but one could not spare her ear-rings, her face looked so thin at the side of the cheeks; another had something the matter with her wrists, or her sleeves were too short, and could not do without her bracelets. And finally, with a great many apologies, they were about to do nothing, when I called their attention a little to the way in which it was all being frittered and explained away. Then they began to look at it in a new way, and I am thankful to say that in one church at least there was very little jewelry and a wonderful vanishing of the tall feathers, and such things.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

ENGAGED.

He runs his fingers through his curls,
And showers his smiles upon the girls;
If he loved no one else, you know,
I'd like to have him for a beau—
But he's engaged.

His eyes are like two stars I see
Glitt'ring in their brilliancy;
But ah! they do not shine for me,
And that augments my misery—
For he's engaged.

I love him as I love my life—
Would give the world to be his wife;
But still, his love is not for me;
He is another's devotee;
Yes, he's engaged.

Engaged? I hate the very word!
My heart's already too much stirred:
Pshaw! I'll repeat what oft I've said,
That I will live and die a maid;
For he's engaged.

J. W. W.

A BIRD SHOW AT THE SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE, ENGLAND.

The London Standard of the 13th instant says: "The twelfth annual exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage birds opens at the Crystal Palace to-day, and will continue open until Thursday next. Like most of the shows got up at Sydenham, this is well got up and right well worth seeing. There is evident improvement on its predecessors—that is the best of testimonials to the zeal and intelligence of the hard-working gentlemen who have had the trouble of the preparations. That their office is no sinecure is proved by the catalogue, which contains 1,486 separate entries, comprised in 81 distinct classes; that is to say, more than 300 entries over and above those on the like occasion last year. In fact, this is the largest aggregation of imprisoned birds ever known, and—what is more to the point—the birds are in excellent condition. A spacious marquee has been thrown up within the Palace precints, in that portion of the nave which leads to the aquarium, and under this the feathered bipeds are ranged in rows of cages on breast high counters, the class to which they belong and their numbers being in every case so legibly and and conveniently inscribed as to be plain even to the purblind. Neither singing, nor talking enters into the gifts which qualify for a prize; but the birds seem to entertain some mistaken notion on the point, for they kept up an incessant concert, which would have been very delightful but for the incessant chatter all day yesterday. The canaries who were in great force, swelled their little throats in joyous melody, and goldfinch and linnet, thrush and blackbird, joined emulously in until the parrots and cockatoos and starlins, and even the jackdaws (like their impudence) passed a sly wink along the line, and started a parliament of their own in opposition, and a very Versailles parliament at that. What a shame that in the midst of the dear music of notes 'woodland wild,' varied with gentle chavishing and chirruping, or blithe twittering and piping—now the clear trill of a skylark, and now the murmurous coo of a dove—some rascally 'hon. gentleman' with a hooked voice would make a speech in a voice like the rasping of a file, to an impudent colleague, chained to a stand hard by, and said colleague, not to be outdone, would scold him in return in a voice like a saw in the agonies of dentition. The goings-on of these parrots was something awful. Such language too! Fancy one fellow saying he was Tommy Dodd, and another gravely calling the writer "Joey" as if he were a pantaloon, and then squaking 'Mother, give me my dinner.' One forward miss of a parakeet, who must assuredly have been brought up in a kitchen, would keep annoying a passing policeman by the leering invitation, 'Come on, give us a kiss.' There was a Jacobite parrot from Brixton who whistled 'Charley over the water;' and a depraved starling from Bear street, Leicester square, who hummed an air from 'Madame Angot;' there was a jackdaw who cackled like a hen, and a genius from Senegal, exhibited by the Rev. F. Dutton, of Bibury Vicarage, who not only spoke English, but French too, and beat a drum. But vocal or lingual accomplishments did not count, which was a special misfortune for Mr. Titcomb, of Stanley Place, Pimlico, who would have been certain to have carried off a premium with his ring-necked specimen described in the catalogue as a 'good talker; says 141 words as plain as any human being, but no bad words.' The prizes were awarded for purity of breed, beauty of plumage, quality and high condition, and nothing else."

A WOMAN WHO FILLS THE ROYAL TEETH.

An interesting account of a lady dentist in Berlin appears in Women and Work, a journal edited by Miss Emily Faithfull. The lady married a dentist, who settled in Berlin, but he died of intemperance and left her without means of subsistence. She had often watched her husband at his work, and resolved to become a dentist herself. But the law forbade any one to practice dentistry without a certificate; which could be gained only by examination for women. Being informed that an American certificate would be accepted at Berlin, she resolved to go to Philadelphia, where, she had been informed she could study without difficulty. To her disappointment, however, she learned that no woman had ever before applied to the College of Dentistry in that city; but after much discussion the authorities allowed her to attend lectures and work in the laboratory while private instruction was given to her. Finally she passed a successful examination, and commenced to practice in Philadelphia with success. But she wanted to return to Berlin, and she finally did so, armed with her certificate. She began the practice of dentistry in that city, confining her practice to women and children. She met at first with much opposition from her fellow practitioners, but that speedily diminished after she had been introduced to the Crown Princess, and had been appointed dentist to her Royal Highness' children. Engagements among the highest families of Berlin flocked upon her, and at the present moment she stands in the first rank of her profession. She is said to have great strength in her hand, a flow of health and spirit, and works without weariness ten hours a day.

ADVICE TO LADY PEDESTRIANS

A Sacramento paper gives this common sense hint to lady pedestrians: "If ladies who see a team approaching as they are crossing a street will glance to see whether the driver observes them, and finding that he does, will walk along as though there was no danger whatever, they will be much more safe than they generally are at present under such circumstances. Many ladies get frightened on seeing a team near them, go ahead a little, dodge back glance about them with a look of extreme bewilderment, and then make a grand rush, as likely as not going in the direction they should not go, the driver of the team meanwhile reining his horses first to the right and then to the left, anxious to avoid inflicting injury, but unable to guess even where the lady will jump to next."

THE NEW REGIME IN GERMANY

Since the commencement of the present year, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the Frankfort Gazette, a German newspaper of strong democratic views, has published from week to week, under the heading "Calendar of the German War of Enlightenment" (*Deutscher Kulturkampf Kalender*), a list of the proceedings instituted under the various laws passed since the formation of the new German empire for dealing with ecclesiastical, press and political questions. An analysis of this calendar for the month of January gives some instructive results as to the liberty of speech and action which the new empire has thought good to concede to its subjects. As might have been expected, the ecclesiastical prosecutions are the most numerous. The list comprises sixty ecclesiastics who have during the month been either fined, imprisoned, or banished for offences against the new laws; among them are five bishops and several Protestant clergymen. The offence of which the Catholic priests appear to have been chiefly guilty is that of performing their spiritual functions in contravention of the May laws. Prosecutions against private persons rank next in point of numbers. In this category forty-two persons were successfully prosecuted by the government—a few Roman Catholics for displaying too much zeal for their religion, but by far the larger number (many of whom come under the designation of social democrats) for being too outspoken in their political opinions. Journalists were the subjects of twenty-seven prosecutions, each of which resulted in fine or imprisonment. The newspaper upon which official displeasure seems to have fallen most heavily is the Westphalian Mercury, whose editors, in the course of eighteen months, have been sentenced to two years and seven months' imprisonment. In addition to these prosecutions, twelve public meetings were closed by the police, in several instances the speakers being seized; nine schoolmasters or professors were relieved of their functions, and seven domiciliary visits were made to persons who were supposed to have fallen beneath the cognizance of the new laws. It is worthy of remark that one head schoolmaster, Herr Ulenbroich, of Oberhausen, was dismissed for refusing to hang up in his schoolroom the portrait of Prince Bismarck beneath that of the Emperor. Prince Bismarck, according to the calendar, is responsible for no fewer than twelve prosecutions, during January, of persons who had presumed to criticise him too freely; while the Emperor has but eight actions of the kind to his credit, one of them being brought against a rag-picker of Darmstadt, who was sentenced to imprisonment for five months and a half for speaking disrespectfully of his sovereign. The foregoing figures refer only to prosecutions which have resulted in punishment; but the calendar published by the Frankfort Gazette also gives the statistics of those which ended in acquittal. The punishments inflicted by the courts are not, as a rule, very severe; but a list of which runs close upon one hundred and fifty prosecutions, entailing in the aggregate fines amounting to about £400, and sentences of imprisonment equal altogether to a period of nearly twelve years, to say nothing of other repressive measures, indicates a tolerably busy month for the public prosecutor.

A PHOSPHORESCENT SEA.

For a few months back the sea around us, says the Panama Herald of the 8th inst., has been very phosphorescent, as is usual in this month in the bay. The fact was clear enough, in the dark every wave as it broke at half-tide on the reefs looking like a wreath of bluish fire. It but adds to our admiration of this striking natural phenomenon to know that the star-like light given out by every little wave is the announcement of the myriads of oceanic animalculæ with which the sea at this season abounds. At this time also the fish abound in the bay, and keep active all day the pelicans and boobies. The water in the bay at this time of the year is always much cooler than in the rainy season. The barometric variation is small, varying from 29.90 inches to 29.96.

ROYAL WEDDING DRESS.

Here is an account of the dress that the Belgian Princess Royal wore at her wedding: "It is of the richest white satin, *decolletee*, with short sleeves, in accordance with the etiquette usual on royal marriages. The train, which is very long, is trimmed with lovely Brussels lace, embroidered with silver. The tablier entirely made of lace, was much admired; it is trimmed on each side with crepe lisse, embroidered with silver, and the trimming is repeated on the corsage. The whole dress is covered by a magnificent veil of Brussels lace, which reaches from the head to the extremity of the train. Tufts of orange flowers will ornament the robe when the ceremony takes place."

A FRENCH CHRISTMAS STORY.

A pretty little story of last Christmas is told in a French journal. Among the French either a shoe or a stocking is hung, on Christmas eve, to receive the gifts of Santa Claus. Two poor people were lamenting their inability to put any present in the shoe of their little one, and were hoping for better things next year, when the child rushed in, wild with delight, calling out, "See what Le Petit Foel has sent me! I must indeed have been good"; and she showed her parents a poor, starved little sparrow, which had taken refuge from the cold in the baby's shoe. The sparrow ever since has had a snug home, and has been regarded by the little girl as a precious gift.

A WELCOME AND TRIBUTE.

TO THE WEEKLY POST.

A friend, who for a time had "been away"
Has just returned, and stopped with us to-day:
As 'tis an old, and highly honored friend,
A cordial, public greeting we extend.

Welcome, dear POST, and glad indeed are we
Such honored guest of olden time to see;
To-day we gladly take thee as before
Back to our home and hearts alike, once more,
And say, as lovers for a time apart,
The transient absence showed how dear thou art.

We've watched thy course in that unequal fight,
When fraud and wrong "cast fearful odds" 'gainst right,
And thou hast long and nobly dared oppose,
Though in high places, all thy country's foes.
The contest has indeed been fierce and long,
But right begins to triumph over wrong,
And thou, to-day, art one amongst a few
To whom the meed of praise is justly due.
To him we honor give, and only can,
To him we know is "every inch a man,"
To him we know is "every inch a man,"
So to the journal, that when on the field
Swerves not from truth, and will not fly, nor yield.
Champion of Truth! Long may'st thou live, and long
Dare for the right, and battle 'gainst the wrong.
Long hold thy honors, and sustain a name
Which the time-serving journal cannot claim.

Beaver Falls, March 4th. S. C.

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING SUITS.

Imported costumes for spring are made up partly of silk and partly of wool goods of light quality, either plain, plaid, or striped. The silk forms the lower skirt and sleeves; the basque and over-skirt or apron are of wool. The two fabrics in a suit are usually of kindred shades of one color, though quiet contrasts, such as gray with brown or violet, will be much worn.

The fashion of making French suits is similar to that in vogue at present. The basque and apron will prevail, yet the round over-skirt and the polonaise will not be wholly abandoned. The close cuirass, smoothly fitted and plainly trimmed, remains the popular basque, yet some new basques have elaborate trimmings in the way of horizontal folds put on in vest shape in front, and graduated to a point behind. The neck is cut very high, and fully trimmed; shoulder seams are very short; sleeves are close coat shape, and are often of different material from that of the basque; concave cuffs and clusters of folds or else shirred bands trim the wrists; a belt of some kind is added to most basques.

New aprons are longer and more clinging than those worn at present. They extend within an inch or two of the bottom of the front breadth of the dress skirt, and in some cases are without seams, being made of but one breadth of double width goods, yet even these narrow aprons are drawn back to meet on the tournure, where a tastefully draped sash gives the slight drapery now considered necessary for the back. There are also aprons that are square on one side and rounded on the other, while another style is pointed low on one side in the Grecian fashion.

Lower skirts are not altered in shape, and the first importations show commendable simplicity in their trimmings. A bias gathered flounce, headed and edged with narrow side pleating sewed on as a ruffle—that is with a rough seam on the under side—is the trimming of some of the handsomest skirts. The side pleating only is used on the apron and basque. The novelty in the favorite shirring is to shirr the flounce in lengthwise rows, making puffs downward instead of around the skirt.

A French costume of gray camel's-hair over chestnut brown silk will be stylish in the first spring days for street, traveling, etc. The brown silk skirt has a ten-inch bias gathered flounce edged and headed with knife pleating two inches and a half deep. The long slender apron of gray camel's-hair consists of but one wide width; it is edged with brown silk pleating, and drawn up on the tournure, where a sash of brown silk doubled is knotted and draped capriciously, instead of being set stiffly in a bow or loops. The simple basque of gray wool is piped with brown silk, and has silk sleeves; it is entirely without pleatings or pockets, has a high standing collar, and medium-sized buttons of brown polished wood.

Another spring suit has a basque and apron of delicate gray shaded plaid wool, with sleeves and lower skirt of plain gray wool. The fashion is the same as that just described, and the sash, bows, and pipings are of violet gros grain. To be worn with this is an English walking hat of gray chip, with scarf and feathers of violet.

LINEN SUITS.

The gray undressed linen suits found so pleasant for many summers past are being made up in large quantities at the furnishing houses. They are made with a view to service, and are without flounces or any elaborate ornament. The skirt has a facing headed by a single bias band, three or four inches wide, stitched on with piping or without. The deep apron has two straight wide sash ends behind, edged with a narrower bias band. These straight sashes are each sewed to the belt in a double box-pleat, and caught up lower down by tapes to form a drooping loop. A white side-pleated blouse or chemise Russe completes the house dress, while for the street is a linen sacque of most stylish shape, cut with an English back that is much shorter than the long single-breasted front. Such suits are serviceable, inexpensive, and easily laundried. We commend them as excellent models to correspondents who have made inquiries about summer wardrobes.

LACE CUIRASSES AND TABLIERS.

The richest tabliers and cuirasses among the earliest importations are made of black lace and insertion in Chantilly patterns, and trimmed with tiny cords or braids of jet. Last summer all such garments were made of yak lace. The new fancy is for thread insertions in lengthwise rows, and instead of being almost covered with jet, they now have the merest lines and threads of glittering beads. Ladies who can not afford real lace aprons will content themselves with the French laces that copy real lace so admirable that connoisseurs are deceived—at least until they touch them, when the difference is evident even in the dark. These lace aprons are long in front and round up high on the tournure, where they are finished by many drooping sash loops of narrow black gros grain ribbon.

Young ladies who are preparing toilettes for the next summer at the watering-places are making white cuirasses and tabliers in the fashion just described. Alternate rows of Hamburg and Valenciennes insertion are used, or else Swiss insertion with tucked bands, or perhaps gros grain ribbon of seraph blue or pale rose forms stripes with lace between. A ladder of loops of ribbon and lace forms a jabot down the sleeveless cuirass, and also down the apron. A bow of gros grain ribbon is at the back of the neck. Sprigged or dotted Swiss muslin, white grenadine, gauze, and net are all made up in this manner for over dresses to be worn with light evening silks, striped silks, and grenadines.

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.

Some gilt and silver is being introduced for bonnet trimmings in the way of gold and black galloons for bindings, and filigree silver buckles, also gold leaves with flowers of natural hue. One of the most tasteful round hats is of white chip with brigand crown and straight brim. A scarf of soft twilled white silk is wound around the crown and fastened by a silver filigree buckle, which also holds a fan pleat of black velvet on the left of the front. White lilies-of-the-valley are clustered on the left side of the crown. The brim is faced with black velvet.

A distinguished-looking bonnet for a brunette is of white chip with cardinal gros grain facings inside. Around the crown is cardinal silk with darker reddish-brown, and carnations of these two shades. A French hat with halo brim has this brim faced with galloon of gilt and black velvet. Scarfs of white and black silk are around the crown, and the flowers are soft pink roses without foliage

To wear with the new Madras tints of high colors is a white chip bonnet trimmed with pink and black gros grain and red and yellow roses. Still another has a scarf of the new blue-gray faced with the pale cream-color, while inside the brim is a black velvet roll supporting pink roses. Cardinal red is associated with pale drab on fine French hats. Cap crowns in soft puffs are made of the new damask brocades, and are seen on chip and rough-and ready braids. Gilt oats and wheat, with branches of jet, are used on French bonnets; also jet stars among black daisies or scarlet poppies. Artemisia of darkest hues, snow-balls of color as well as white, chrysanthemums, daisies, dahlias, and other crisp compact flowers are offered as rivals to the more graceful wistaria, drooping lilies, long-stemmed buds, and the loveliest roses that blow.

GLOVES.

Spring importations of kid gloves display innumerable shades of gray and brown to match new costumes. There are the clear French grays, steel, blue-gray, and the entire range from cool light hues to the darkest serviceable shades. In brown are all the nut shades, and many bordering on green. Instead of the mongrel hues of two years ago we have a revival of putty colors, fawn, drab, snuff brown, ashes-of-roses, and other old-fashioned soft tints. Lilac shades have been banished too long, and appear now with pink and blue tinges. Oak brown shades that were once so popular are again imported for wearing with black toilettes.

Lavender is the conventional name for a host of delicate pearly tints worn on dressy occasions. Cream shades are now approved for carriage, opera, and full-dress toilettes. White gloves, pure and simple, are restricted to white toilettes, brides, and bride-maids. All pale yellow tints, such as primrose, straw, and salmon, are chosen for church, visiting, matinees, etc.; salmon and flesh colors have more pink in them, and the new straw shades border on green. Black gloves have been considered very stylish this winter, having even appeared in proscenium boxes at the opera, and they were worn by leaders of fashion at the Academy balls. Those with scalloped tops and long wrists fastened by four buttons are handsomest. Plain untrimmed gloves without ornamental stitching, and long enough to require three or four buttons at the wrist, are the refined choice; nevertheless there are people who want ornament everywhere, and for these are added rows of black or white stitching on the outside of the glove. The unsightly fashion of putting rows of braid on the back of gloves adds to the apparent breadth of the hand, and is condemned as "loud" by people of taste. Readers are warned that instead of the prices of good gloves being reduced, they will probably advance, as the cost of fabrication in France is increased ten per cent. The present charge for gloves with one button is $1 65; with two buttons, $2; with three buttons, $2 50; with four buttons, $2 75; and with six buttons, $3 25.—[Harpers Bazar.

NEW PROCESS IN DENTAL SURGERY.

Mr. Napier announces what he considers to be something new in dental surgery, especially in a case where the teeth were extremely sensitive, and it became necessary to file them down for the purpose of introducing artificial teeth on the stumps. For the sake of avoiding pain in the operation as far as possible, either spray was first made use of in reducing the sensibility of the teeth; a piece of cotton, dipped in ether, and laid first on the teeth and then on the instrument being found to answer a still better purpose. While engaged in this operation it occurred to Mr. Napier to avoid the usual practice of dentists (viz., of extirpating the nerve), with which object he took a bit of hard wood, dipping it in nitric acid, and with this cauterizing the exposed portion of the nerve in each tooth successively. He then filed the teeth down to the level of the gums without producing any pain whatever. He found that in this way the stump of the tooth remained perfectly healthy, giving no pain of any kind; and the subsequent experiences of the patients were of the most satisfactory character.

RELY UPON SELF.

Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in the vain hope of help from those whom they called friends, and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that better than the best friends you can have is unquestionable determination, united with decision of character.

A WATCHMAKER in Three Oaks, Michigan, has just finished the construction of a calculating machine on which he has been engaged for several years. It is described as a very complicated contrivance, containing more than 2,100 specially-formed pieces of machinery, made mostly of steel, and put together compactly. Its calculations cover not only the four simple rules in integral numbers, but a variety of difficult problems besides.

VARIETIES.

A PARLOR suite to cost $250,000 is said to have been ordered by a Californian millionaire.

PAREPA-ROSA has a monument which cost $6,400, and her husband didn't ask any one to contribute.

A NEW YORK merchant, who advertised recently for a boy, found one in a basket on his door step next morning.

A PAPER in Southern Illinois regrets that it was compelled to go to press "one day too early, to record the death of John Baker."

WITHIN twelve months the population of Knightsville, Ind., has been reduced one-half, through strikes among the miners in that vicinity.

SCARLET fever and yellow fever are well known, and most people know what it is to have the "blues," but it has remained for the doctors at Panamint, Cal., to discover a "green fever."

"BABIES," says the Cincinnati Times, "are not named Henry Ward as much as they used to be." And popular preachers don't hanker after the appellation of "our local Beecher" as much as they did.

AT a charitable fair in Boston, one of the things for sale is a calf, six months old. He is a fine fellow, of a valued breed, and the young ladies have decorated him profusely with flowers and ribbons.

THE installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons will take place at the Albert Hall, in London, on Wednesday, April 28. It is expected that about seven or eight thousand Masons will be present at the cermony.

JOSHUA BAILEY of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., promised the bulk of his fortune to whichever of his nephews raised the largest family of boys. W. W. Bailey of Waverley, Iowa, raised five boys, and got $2,000,000 at the death of his uncle.

MADAME Christine Nillson is well again. A letter from her, dated at Cannes, Feb, 8, is published, in which she says that her health is now perfect. She is at once to commence the concert tour for which she had contracted with Mr. Ullmann before she was taken sick.

AN inch on a man's nose is proverbially of some account, and M. Derrisart, of Paris, is likely to know of exactly what account. His nose has taken to growing lately, and grew half an inch in eight days. He is at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, and all the surgeons, of France are rushing thither to see him.

THE Duchess de Medina-Coeli is said to possess a pearl necklace which is a family heirloom. It is composed of twelve or fourteen strings of large and beautiful pearls, and is valued at $400,000. When she wears it, the upper string fits around her throat, while the lowest falls below her waist.

AT about four o'clock on the morning of Friday, Feb. 19, the workmen in the Sutro tunnel fired a blast, which was immediately followed by a great rush of water from some subterranean reservoir. Since that they have been unable to do any work, but they expect that the reservoir will soon run out.

A YOUNG Canadian, on the evening preceding his wedding-day, set out to walk a distance of six miles through a severe snow storm. Blinded and exhausted, he at length lay down to rest, and when found the next morning was so badly frozen that both legs and one hand had to be amputated.

PHENIA EPPS of Hamilton, Ohio, asked her mother to take a note for her to a friend of the family living in a near street. The note when opened was found to read, "This is a little ruse of mine to get mother out of the house. Before she can get back I will be on the cars with dear Lorenso, and before night will be married.

A CLERGYMAN in Fond du Lac, Wis., publicly prayed: "Oh, Lord, Thou knowest that my hated wife is the one great obstacle in the way of a revival in my church. Wilt Thou, in thy goodness, remove her?" The next day the wife removed herself to her father's house, and now the petitioner is likely to be removed by his congregation.

ARE railroad conductors to have no privileges? Here is Helen Craker of Sauk county, who sues the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for damages because one of their conductors "smacked" her lips while riding on a train. The case is now on trial in the Supreme Court, where it was taken on an appeal from the Sauk county Court, where the plaintiff was awarded $1,000 damages.

A MAN at Hyde Park, Mass., a few days since, opened his mouth so wide while yawning that his jaw slipped partly out of joint, and he could not shut his mouth. He started for a Boston hospital, going through the street with his mouth wide open, but as he stepped from the cars in the depot at Boston his jaws came together with a snap that nearly shattered his teeth, and he returned home.

ROSEBUDS, during the party season, are articles of no little importance in the florist trade, and the high prices asked for "rosebud" bouquets may be better accounted for when the cost at wholesale of the raw material composing them is considered. In New York from 8,000 to 10,000 buds are daily sold at prices ranging from $10 to $30 per hundred. The most expensive variety of rosebuds are the Marshall Neil, which command $50 per hundred at wholesale, or $10 per dozen retail.

IT must be nice to go a-sailing with Rochester beauties. An honest Jenkins afloat writes of one of them: "Among the Rochester belles, the first was Mrs. C. C. M——N, a beautiful brunette, with a Juno-like figure and dangerous dark eyes. She was complaisant with everybody, although favoring none, and indulged in that mild coquetry which a married woman knows so well how to carry on. She was a courageous sailor, never for a moment seasick, and took her meals regularly at our table,"

A PRACTICAL joker has been brought to his senses in Carlisle, Ontario. A very intelligent and estimable young lady of that place was sitting with an intimate friend in her father's parlor the other evening, and while engaged in conversation leaned over and rested partly on her companion's lap. The joker entered from behind, and suddenly pulled her chair out from under her. In attempting to save herself, the young lady injured her spinal column so severely that she went into convulsions; and the family physician has given his opinion that, even if her life is spared, her mind will be left deranged from the shock.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOVER.
JOS. T. BARR.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 13, 1875.

SENATOR WALLACE it is understood will make a speech on the Pinchback question now before the Senate.

GRANT captured the Temperance voters of New Hampshire. Singular, to say the least of it.

THE rumor is now that Fish is to be sent to England to supplant Schenck, the great professor of draw poker. Fishy, rather.

THE twenty-seventh snow storm of the season put in an appearance yesterday. Whether the serial is to be continued remains to be seen.

THEY had an explosion in the Senate on Tuesday. At first it was thought to be Morton, but subsequent inquiry proved that it was a steam boiler.

HISTORY only records one parallel with the recent "great Republican victory" in New Hampshire. That was when the Dutch captured Holland.

THE editor of the Gazette ought to go down to Arkansas on the 26th inst. and help the people of that State to pray and give thanks for Radical "magnanimity."

GRANT has ordered the abolition of the Civil Service rules, because they have not been carried out. Who is to blame except Grant and his office-holders for the failure.

FEDERAL usurpation is all right while it is confined to the Southern States, but it is all wrong when applied to Rhode Island. This seems to be the opinion of Gov. Howard.

THE letters that have been published as being written by Senator Johnson to the Democrats of New Hampshire full of vulgar insults, are pronounced forgeries. The language in them was enough to prove that.

BEN. BUTLER proposes to carpet-bag into the First Massachusetts District, where there is a vacancy, for the purpose of getting back into Congress. He had better not do it. The majority there is only 5,756, too small a margin for Benjamin to go on.

THE Radicals are already organizing for the fall campaign in this State. If the friends of a bad cause and the advocates of Federal usurpation and centralized government can thus early take the field, the Democracy should not be behind them in preparing for the battle. Local organizations should be perfected at once.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY of New York, will be made a cardinal on the 15th of the present month. The office has no practical value in this country, as it confers no ecclesiastical supremacy but will be accepted as a singular mark of favor on the part of the Pope, towards the Hierarchy of the United States. Archbishop Manning of England will also be named at the same time.

SIMON CAMERON.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press makes the following claim for Senator Cameron:

He was one of the few men who comprehended the correct proportions of the rebellion. His great sagacity recognized the fact that neither 75,000 men nor ninety days' men would suffice to establish the supremacy of the Government. When General Cameron became Secretary of War he urged upon Mr. Lincoln the necessity of providing for a long campaign. Instead of calling for one hundred thousand, he proposed to put a million of men under arms.

We are not informed at what period of the war he urged that a million of armed men be placed in the field, or whether he ever held that opinion; but we do know that he did not comprehend the correct proportions of the rebellion at a very early period. When a committee from this city waited upon him, urging the mustering in of troops then in Camp Wilkins, with thousands more offering in this vicinity, his reply was; the Government had an abundance of men, and was not disposed to anticipate the future. He reached a different conclusion as the war progressed, but not sooner than the rest of the people.

IT IS A GREAT RELIEF.

Congress has been called upon in various ways to relieve the country: through the currency, the tariff, the Indian Ring, the Washington Ring, bleeding Arkansas, and brother-in-law Louisiana. Through any of these or all combined, the relief could have been only partial; but now the greatest of all reliefs has come, at last, by its adjournment. Is it not a sad and terrible commentary upon the Forty-third Congress, that its adjournment is received by a large majority of the people of the United States as the greatest blessing it could confer? The country has been held in dread, for months, lest this same Congress, urged thereto by a reckless and narrow minded President, should enact Radical measures, which instead of advancing the public welfare, would only add new evils to those under which the people are now suffering; suffering from bad legislation.

The Republican party having failed to restore the country to a condition of reasonable prosperity, after ten years of peace, the people, very justly, began to hold it to an account. And what does it present to the world? Does it offer a record of good laws, honest government, fair play, honored representatives, honorable office-holders, and an obvious desire to subserve the interests of the masses? No. Not one of these things can the Republican party claim, in all time to come. Even when they were warned, by the elections of last year, that the people began to see through their dark ways, and openly repudiated these unfaithful public servants, these same repudiated politicians have ever since sought only their own personal advantage, utterly regardless of all else; while Grant, the head and front of personal selfishness, seems still determined to give no need to the popular resentments, but to continue grabbing, and defying the people's will.

The country is relieved of the Forty-third Congress; but it is not yet relieved of Grant. So far as he can, we may be sure he will, use his office influence, and the service of the army, to retain the power which the people are determined he shall not abuse. Nothing but the respect which our citizens entertain for law, prevents them from rising in their majesty and hurling this petty tyrant from his seat. We are a law abiding people. Grant knows this well, and on this he depends; deeming himself personally secure, no matter what he may do under the guise of some law, however wicked it may be.

The people are determined to resume control of their government; but Grant knows that they mean to do so in a lawful manner. In a lawful manner they have already, in one season, wiped out an overwhelming Republican majority in the House of Representatives and elected in lieu of it, a powerful Democratic majority. This is the beginning. Had we a noble, high minded gentlemen in the Presidential chair, we should have seen evidence ere this of his appreciation of the real situation of the country, and his acts would have given occasion for commendation; but there has been nothing of the sort, nothing but popular condemnation, the very reverse of commendation, awaits him. Independently of the specific acts which show him to be a tyrant, and an enemy of the people, his whole rule has been one stupendous lie, in view of what he solemnly proclaimed when he took upon him the duties of the highest office in their gift. He promised that he would obey the will of the people. This was promising. His performance, has been wholly and solely Grantism, Grantism, Grantism; from the hour he drew the first sober Presidential breath—if he did draw it to the present day. And this man wants a Third Term; this promising, non-performer.

Nevertheless it is a relief to the country that the Radical Republican Congress is dead, and that in its stead we shall now have one branch of the national legislature, fresh from the people, disposed to do battle for the people. Let us thank God for this. All that Grant and such men as Butler, could do, they have done, to cripple the coming Congress; but the sceptre has departed. Grant cannot hereafter step up to the Capitol and order things to be done. He will find a lion in his path. The South must be patient, yet awhile. The man is there, still, in Washington; but the people are after him.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The annual report of Controller Snodgrass is not very encouraging to the people, showing, as it does, that our indebtedness exceeds $13,000,000, coupled with the fact that the Treasury is empty and all sorts of schemes are being devised to borrow money. A portion of this indebtedness, however, should be properly understood. While it is a fact that the city is bound for both the principal and interest of the $4,653,000 Penn Avenue bonds, the money to liquidate them and the interest will not come off the city at large. The property abutting upon the streets improved must and will pay it within the prescribed ten years, and hereafter the collection of this tax off some two or three thousand property holders, will lessen the taxes paid by the rest of the city. Hence, it is only comparatively a few who will suffer the hardship of paying these bonds, while at the same time their other taxes will be as heavy in proportion, as in the other parts of the city. The Penn Avenue bonds, therefore, need not be regarded as a part of the bonded debt of the city as far as their payment is concerned.

The $5,000,000 or more of water bonds will reach all the taxpayers, but the revenue derived from the Water Works will meet the interest, expenses and form a sinking fund for their ultimate cancellation, so that this form of indebtedness occupies a particular sphere by itself.

Mr. Snodgrass, in his report, makes a good point when he says that the bad shape of our finances is more the result of the law than of those who are called upon to execute it. This is true. The $9,000,000 and more of street and water bonds, are unnecessarily large and represent immense jobs. These jobs were hatched in Councils, and we do not feel disposed, as we have no apparent grounds, to hold the Treasurer and Controller responsible for executing the law which they could not avoid. Almost as a rule the very worst men have been put into Councils, who for themselves and their friends have voted away millions every year in the worst kind of jobs under the name of improvements.

Municipal governments in their results are often failures, because incompetent or dishonest men or both are so frequently called upon to do the legislating that involves the expenditure of millions. Pittsburgh has been peculiarly cursed with this class of legislators, who have bankrupted the Treasury. Beyond all question the majority of the Finance Committee of Councils, has been the most incompetent men that could be selected. If there was not something worse than incompetency in its composition it will be well for the people.

Perhaps when the people of this city come to fully understand the fact that our municipal bankruptcy is the result of sending incompetent men and jobbers to Councils, we will have a change for the better.

SPELLING MATCHES.

The boys and girls in the country contemplate the excitement of their city cousins over the "novelty" of spelling matches, not "spelling schools," as they are improperly termed, with unbounded astonishment. For the last generation they have been about as uncommon in the country districts as cows and horses. But what would be the astonishment of the boys and girls from the country, were they to look on at one of our city spelling matches. A mere shadow without substance that they would not recognize. There is no belle of the school dealing out "mittens," right and left to her long train of admirers until the destined and bashful John Smith propounds the awful conundrum, "May I have the pleasure of seeing you safe home?" and is rewarded with a timid "yes." What is a spelling match without plenty of girls whose company is not "begaged before hand," and who deal out "mittens" liberally among the aspiring knights-errant, who dodge away into the darkness amid the "he-hes" and "haw-haws" of the crowd, and go home across lots to avoid the gibes of their less timorous or more fortunate comrades?

Something infinitely more insipid than the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out. Worse than going to "meetin," where the unromantic old folks are on hand to see that the young folks act "proper" and that the Anna Marias, the Mary Janes, the Sarah Anns, the Jerushas, the Parmelias, and the Toms, the Bills, the Georges, the Dicks and the Harrys do not "cut up" and yell and yawp till you would think the forests were full of wild Indians. A spelling match in the city. Fudge!

What is it? A delusion and a humbug. The idea of going to a spelling match in silks and seal skin cloaks, with golden garniture and waving ostrich plumes; thirty dollar hats and fifty dollar lace handkerchiefs; diamond rings and pearl opera glasses! Tell it not in Gath, nor let the sound reach the log school houses. How would you help your girl over a staked and ridered fence, nine rails high above the ground chunk, pilot her over a foot log; tote her over a mud-hole or get her through a bramble ticket? Wouldn't her furs and her silks and her feathers look beautiful the next morning after a three miles tramp across the country? And yet a spelling match without plenty of staked and ridered fences, foot logs mud holes and bramble thickets, is a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

At a city spelling match who realizes the awful misfortune of having a sister, and a sister, too, who persistently refuses to have a beau to take her home? How many a gallant youth in the country pines under this awful misfortune, and spends fruitless hours in trying to convince that perverse sister that it is too cold, or too muddy, or too snowy for her to go to the spelling match? But she would go all the same if it were raining pitchforks and snowing cats and dogs by way of a change. A sister who has a beau is all right, for then she can take care of herself, but a sister who don't have and won't have a beau is a fearful responsibility upon a brother who don't have a younger brother to take her home. He is doomed to stand and see his adored and adorable Jerusha carried off by his mortal enemy, Tom Brown, who never can get higher than the foot of the grammer class, and just when he has worked himself into a fine fury, Sis elbows him in the ribs and says: "Come on John, and don't be looking like a lunatic," and then he goes home wondering at the mysterious ways of Providence and musing upon the utter and incomprehensible uselessness of sisters. (Nota Bene. The advocates of woman's rights may reason out from this why they never make progress in the rural districts. The unfortunate fellows never get over the sister at the spelling school.)

Then in the city you can't take your girl home in a "Yankee jumper," or on horseback behind you. Who would not ride four miles out of his way, on the plea that the short road was dangerous, with both arms of a pretty girl around him in the region of the second vest button, while both pretend that the horse was "skittish," which makes it necessary for her to hold on for dear life, while the careful and gallant rider with his right hand holds her locked hands in place? Whoever heard of such things as these in a city? Nobody; consequently there can be no such thing as a match in a wilderness of brick walls.

NEXT.

J. Harvey Jones, member of Council, an exemplary component part of the Finance Committee, has gone away. He has left us and bereft us. He was a financier, and of great assistance to the most important Committee of Councils, in maturing the admirable system under which the city is now governed in her fiscal affairs. He also found time to relieve the State Treasurer of some of his unexpended cares, and was the confidant and comfort of the city and government officials of this Congressional District. He was a loyal man and never could brook the slightest disrespect towards the starry emblem. He was also a good man, as a friend advises us to whom he confidently confided the fact, that his chief regret in leaving the city on a business trip, some time ago, was as to whom he should leave in charge of his Bible class during his absence. Harvey went away on a sleeping car, a Silver Palace arrangement to which he was devoted, but did not inform the chairman of the Finance Committee, of his future Post Office address that his advice might be asked in case of any further financial difficulty. He has left some anxious friends who feel interested in his future success.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

The President will not relieve his party from uncertainty as to his intentions on the Third Term proposition. His organs here and there are growing restive under this condition of things, and like the backbone organ of this city, pipe subdued notes in favor of Blaine, the only other candidate. It says "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip," and he "would be a bold prophet who would predict positively who will be the next candidate of the Republican party." As there are but two named it is rather dangerous for an organ to take sides against the one who controls appointments and dispenses patronage, but still it inclines to the belief that Blaine stands foremost on the list. Are Chalmers, Davis, Steel and Negley going to put up with this kind of nonsense. A few marked copies sent to Washington might produce a change in the current literature of the "oldest."

MINOR NOTES.

THE association of journeymen tailors of Philadelphia have refused to take any part in a movement to establish a political party.

THE Courier-Journal declares that Grant has gotten everything so thoroughly arranged for a third term that he is now seriously thinking of beginning his preparation for a fourth.

GRANT is a wiser and a sadder man to-day. Let him taper off, abjure sack and live clean. After all, it is better to walk out than to be carried out on a stretcher. —Courier-Journal.

ACCORDING to the Winston (N. C.) Sentinel the Hon. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, has won the admiration of every lady and gentleman in the South for his castigation of Beast Butler. Already fourteen babies in Forsyth county have been named for him.

SOME citizens of Michigan wrote to Senator Chandler, urging him to oppose the reciprocity treaty. The Senator wrote in reply, "The reciprocity treaty with Canada is, I am happy to say, as dead as Julius Cæsar. There is no use of pouring water on a drowned mouse."

THE Supreme Court decides that the phrase "net earnings," as applied to railroads, simply means that portion of the receipts of a road "which remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay as net profit." This decision affects the position of the Government in reference to the roads to which it has extended subsidies.

THE Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been nominated for the Presidency by the Washington (Ga.) Gazette. The editor who has undertaken the task of stirring up the popular heart on the subject is said to be having up-hill work of it, since Mr. Stephens's course in Congress during the last session has not added to his popularity among the Democracy.

THE proposition before the Legislature of this State, giving authority to the cities of the State to tax not exceeding one per cent on premiums received by fire insurance companies incorporated by this State and doing business in its cities, for the support of the paid fire departments of those cities, has been defeated, much to the joy of the underwriters.

THE last session of the XLIIId Congress has proved one thing, assuredly. That is, that the power of public opinion has never been greater than now. Had this Congress begun as it has ended, there would be less doubt about its usefulness and a good deal less hard work to do to elect a Republican President in 1876.—Providence Journal (Rep.)

THE regimental colors of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers (colored), captured during the war are now in the hands of Gov. Wm. Gaston, who has informed the State Legislature of his readiness to transmit the flag to that body whenever it may be pleased to receive it. Since the war the flag has been in the hands of an ex-Confederate officer, who, it is said, determined to retain it until Massachusetts should have a Democratic Governor.

THE refusal to relieve the political disabilities of Captain Semmes, was, of course, nothing more than a small piece of Radical spite. The charge of cruelty to seamen under him was purposely made indefinite. It is a compliment to Captain Semmes that such action has been taken. Only those are hated so intensely who have been just as intensely feared.—Baltimore Gazette.

GOV. Chamberlain of South Carolina writes to the managers of the Boston fair in aid of the orphans and widows of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S.C. that "no patriotic duty is more commanding at this time than the restoration of fraternal feelings between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and the great sections of our country which they respectively represent."

DIPPING into the future somewhat further than the almanac will point the way, the Springfield Republican makes this interesting discovery. "As the 4th of March in 1877 will come on a Sunday, the next President cannot be inaugurated till Monday, but President Grant's and Vice-President Wilson's terms will expire on on Sunday, and so the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Ferry of Michigan, will become President of the United States during the interim, holding the office 24 hours."

SIXTY years ago a law was passed in New Brunswick declaring "religious teachers" ineligible for election to the provincial legislature. This almost forgotten act has been discovered and brought into public notice by the opponents of a Mr. Elder, who is now a candidate for a seat. Mr. Elder has of late been a journalist, but previously he was a clergyman. Whether he can still be considered a "religious teacher" without the spirit of the Debaring act is a question widely agitated in New Brunswick.

MRS. JAMES K. POLK has presented the Tennessee Historical Society with a pen made from an eagle's quill dropped by an eagle in Virginia and presented to President Polk in 1845. Mr. Polk signed his first message to Congress with the pen made of this quill, the joint resolution of Congress for the admission of the State of Texas, the law to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, the act "reducing the duty on imports, and for other porposes," and the treaty of peace with Mexico, July 4, 1848.

GRANT'S pocket veto of the soldiers' bounty bill will not increase his popularity among the soldiers and veterans of the war who have heretofore sworn by him. The soldiers' friends didn't manage the thing right. In order to obtain his signature they should have coupled it with an increase of his salary to a hundred thousand a year. Or if that was unconstitutional, have in some manner made the donation to him of that amount. The salary grab was rushed through by increasing Grant's salary from $25,000 to $50,000.—Cin. Enquirer.

THE districts of Louisiana bordering on the Mississippi are threatened with another inundation. The water is steadily rising, and the chances are that it will attain a still higher degree of elevation in a short time. There is much apprehension expressed by the people in the threatened portions of the country, especially in the Bonnet Carre neighborhood. A repetition of the disaster of last year would be attended with most serious consequences to business, not only in that locality, but in other portions of the South by which it is connected with business ties.

THE day of partisan legislation has passed, for two years at least, and the Republican record is made up. There is little in the history of the past session to be proud of. That the spirit of the measures of the session is in accordance with the desire of the Republicans of the country, we do not admit. What of wrong has been done must be repudiated in the name of the party, often grossly misrepresented. Now the worst of the leaders have been served as they deserved, and true Republicans must show that they have had enough of them and their works.—Boston Advertiser (Rep)

IT has been a source of great comfort to the Administration press, that, while the last Congress was a pretty bad lot, its members did not steal anything. Why they did not seem to be pretty well stated by the following paragraph in the Cincinnati Commercial: "The 'unscrupulous' exposures of great American statemen by the independent press, of which we have heard so much from the advertisers of the Post Office Department, seem to have had the effect of reducing the percentage of stealing. The Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail exposures have saved the country hundreds of millions."

WHILE speaking of the bill lately passed by Congress enabling Colorado to form a State Government and come into the Union, it may be well to recollect that a similar opportunity was granted in 1864, and the people refused to accept it. The next year a provisional Constitution was adopted, a State Government and United States Senators elected, and all things got in readiness for the bill which it was confidently expected would pass Congress and be approved by the President. But Andrew Johnson stepped in with one of his famous vetoes, and Colorado has been knocking for admission ever since.

THREE ex-congressmen, who were faithful to Grant during the last session, cheerfully doing whatever dirty work he commanded, have been provided for. Goodlove S. Orth has been appointed Minister to Austria; Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey, and Charles C. Sheets, sixth auditor of the treasury. There are a large number of ex-Congressmen who are still to be cared for. The dread alternatives of either having to work or starve, are presented to them. They are consequently supplicating their master at the white house for a place at the public crib, where they can continue to grow fat without exertion.—Chicago Times.

THERE is a vast amount of truth in this pithy summary which the St Louis Republican makes of Gen. Grant's six years of Presidential service: "He had established precedents which will vex us as long as the nation lives, and he has set an example which embraces all those blunders and crimes which the ruler of a free country should avoid. He has wrought more damage to the Republican system in these six years than his successors can repair in the next fifty, and by his principles and actions has done more to demoralize public sentiment and weaken public confidence in the stability of free institutions than all the trials and tyrannies of civil war. And with these credentials he has the magnificent impudence to aspire to a third term, and there are fools and knaves who are willing to encourage and assist him in it!"

A LETTER FROM HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HE DID NOT SAY, IN 1861, THAT THE NORTHERN CITIES SHOULD BE MADE FOOD FOR THE SWORD AND TORCH.

Jefferson Davis has written a letter to a citizen of Maryland, denying the statement which ex-Postmaster General Cresswell incorporated in his eulogy of Henry Winter Davis, that he (Jefferson Davis) said in a speech at Stevenson, Ala., in February, 1861: "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch awaits our armies in the densely populated cities." Mr Davis says:

"I have no recollection of ever having made a speech at Stevenson, and have examined a file of newspapers of that day containing such matter, but could not find any reference to a speech made by me at Stevenson. At the time mentioned I was going from my home in Mississippi to Montgomery, Ala, in consequence of notice received that I had been chosen by the Congress to be the president of the provisional government of the confederate states. At many railroad stations on the route the people assembled to manifest their good will, and I often went out on the platform of the car to make due acknowledgements. Stevenson was one of those stations, and I may there, as at other places, have returned thanks; but neither there or elsewhere, neither then or at any other time, should I have used the language attributed to me, or any language that could be fairly construed to have such meaning. Though I may not claim to remember what I said on these occasions; I do know what were my thoughts and wishes and therefore can be positive as to not having said what I never thought or contemplated. Very soon, say on the second day after my arrival at Montgomery, the inauguration took place, and the address on that occasion will show what were my hopes and purposes surely more fully and more accurately than the speeches made at railroad stations, even if they could have been supposed to be correctly reported. If, as I apprehended, the attempt should be made to coerce the seceding states, and war should ensue, I certainly did prefer the defensive-offensive policy, and in that event hoped it might be possible to have the campaigns and battle-fields in the enemy's country. When our army marched into Pennsylvania it was not to pillage, to burn, and to slaughter, but to compel the vast hosts which, after proportionate preparation, had invaded Virginia to countermarch for the protection of their own territory. The means employed were those best adapted to the end—the defense of our country against invasion. The conduct of our armies on every occasion, when beyond the limits of their friends' demonstrated the views of their government, and challenges comparison with that of their adversary. The purpose of the confederate government was truly the welfare of our people, not the injury of any other except as necessary to defense. In that spirit was the repeated declaration to be found in my messages to the congress that we only asked to be let alone. That expression might have been forgotten if it had not been for the jeering, scoffing manner in which it was presented to the public by the journalists of those who were waging against us a war of invasion.

ALBRIGHT BUT NOT ALL RIGHT.

[Montgomery Advertiser and Mail.]

In the Congressional proceedings of the 17th, we find the following paragraph:

Mr. Albright stated that it was a noticeable fact that no agent of the Associated Press ever called on the majority of the members of that committee in Alabama, although news was sent to the country as coming from that committee.

Mr. Albright reached Montgomery on the 30th of last December. The Associated Press agent here called at the Exchange to see General Coburn, Chairman of the Investigating Committee. General Coburn came out of the committee room, where he left his two Radical associates, in answer to a request for a short interview. The Associated Press agent stated to him that Mr. J. W. Simonton, General Superintendent of the Associated Press, had written to him, with instructions, to call on the committee and learn as much as he could of what was going on in order to keep the papers belonging to the association posted. He then told General Coburn that he would thank him for any information that would enable him to comply with Mr. Simonton's instructions. The only reply General Coburn made was "that he was busy and had no time to attend to such matters," or similar words. He went back to his committee room, and did not have the decency to say that when at leisure he would comply with the request made of him. If the Chairman acted so discourteously the agent could not expect anything better of the rest of the majority. He then sought Mr. Luttrell, and learned from him certain facts which were telegraphed from this point. But General Coburn and his political associates had good reason for not wanting Associated Press telegrams sent from here, even when the Chairman was called on for facts. The evidence here proved, first, that the bacon sent to Alabama was used for Radical campaign purposes; 2. That all the violence in this county was used by one faction of the Radical party against the other; 3. That the only person killed in this county during the canvass was a negro by a negro; 4. That the murder cases on the docket were negroes for killing negroes; 5. That every official, Judge, Sheriff, Mayor and all, were Radicals, and that the Radicals had a large majority in the county, and were responsible for whatever bad government existed. If General Coburn's desire to get up negro witnesses who, to use his own language in Eufaula, "would swear red hot," has not crowded out every recollection of his visit to Alabama, he will certainly have enough sense of justice to correct Mr. Albright's misstatement, at least so far as Montgomery is concerned.

OBITUARY.

General John Bedel, prominent Democratic politician of New Hampshire, died at Bath, in that State, February 26th. He was son of Gen. Moody Bedel, a private soldier during the Revolutionary war and a general in the war of 1812. He was born July 8, 1822, and in 1847 enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment U. S. Infantry and where he obtained the rank of captain. He studied law after his return and for several years held important clerical positions in the departments at Washington. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was commissioned major of volunteers and served throughout the war. He was promoted to rank of colonel and was brevetted brigadier general. At the night assault on Fort Wagner he was taken prisoner, and for six months was a prisoner of war in the South Carolina State Penitentiary. In 1868 and 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

"RETIRE" IS GOOD.

HOW GRANT CAN RECOVER HIS LOST POPULARITY.

[N. Y. Herald.]

We think this an opportune occasion for advising the President to change his Southern policy. Even if the "banditti" idea were sound he has no means of pursuing it, and no future Congress will clothe him with powers which a Congress of his own party has denied. The wisest thing he can do is to go back to his original policy of peace and substitute healing moral influences for physical force. If he will do this he may recover his lost popularity, and retire from his great office two years hence with the respect and grateful appreciation of all his countrymen.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—ITS LIMITATIONS.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

There appears to be much apprehension as to the meaning of the Civil Rights bill, which is causing trouble among many classes of people who think its provisions embrace their occupations, as among the ignorant negroes, who are taught to believe by the designing whites, who pretend to be their friends, that their rights and privileges under the law are without limit.

The bill limits the rights of negroes to Inns, Public Conveyances by land or water, and Theatres or other places of public amusement.

An Inn is described by all lexicographers as a house where travelers may obtain shelter, lodging, and entertainment for money. A restaurant, where people may obtain food and drink, or a drinking house, where liquors are sold, is not an inn, unless the proprietors furnish their houses as lodging places for travelers. Neither of these comes under the law at all.

A day or two since, at the annual commencement of one of our medical schools, some negroes obtained tickets of invitation through their white friends—very improperly. The tickets were personal and not transferable. They were doubtless given for the purpose of raising a disturbance, and the negroes demanded and obtained admission. Now, exhibitions of that kind are not "public amusements," and the negroes had no right there unless they had received from the faculty personal cards of invitation, and they should have been refused admission promptly and firmly.

Some trouble has also arisen in barber shops. A barber shop is not a place of public amusement, and however much a negro may desire the luxury of being shaved by a white man, he has no right under the law to demand it.

The negro, if left to himself, would not give trouble under any law. All the trouble will arise from designing white men who will incite the negro to these intrusions for the purpose of robbing him of his hard earnings, or of using him in politics.

A FALSEHOOD IN EVERY LINE.

Commend us to the Albany Journal for a political criticism. It says: "The Forty-third Congress was honest in purpose, divided in counsel, timid in action and generally right as far as it went. It meant well, it didn't accomplish all it meant, but what it did accomplish was mostly in the right direction."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE small-pox has broken out among the inmates of the Westmoreland County Alms House.

A LARGE cheese factory is about to be erected near New Castle. It is to be of 500-cow capacity.

RHODA DOTA, who was admitted to the Washington County Home on June 12, 1856, died in the institution on the 2d inst. aged 79 years.

THE Chain Works at New Brighton, which had not been in operation for several weeks previously, resumed work on Monday morning of last week.

A MALIGNANT type of scarlet fever is now prevailing among the families of miners in Hickory township, Mercer county. Three deaths occurred last week.

IT is now the opinion that the death of Barlow, alleged to have been murdered in a Sharon whisky den, was caused by strangulation while he was sleeping with his neck resting on the edge of a coal-box.

CAPTAIN STACY, steward of the Fayette county alms house, entertained seven hundred and eighty-three tramps, and supplied them with fifteen hundred and sixty-three meals during the month of February last.

THE New Castle Gazette says: "A short time since a young woman of the First ward, this city, whose name for obvious reasons we forbear to mention, gave birth to a male child which, though without an anus or a rectum, lived eight days.

THE Pithole Railroad was sold at Oleopolis, a few days ago, by the Sheriff of Venango county, on a judgment of $570, held by Messrs. Roberts & Co., of Titusville. The property was knocked down to Mr. Edgar Huidekoper, of Meadville, for $590.

A YOUNG man named Fleck had his left hand sawed entirely off in a planing mill in Meadville one day recently. The young man had drawn a load of plank to the mill to be sawed, and while assisting in the work, his hand came in contact with the circular saw, and was instantly severed.

THE Osceola Reveille says: A few weeks ago we gave an account of a very large oak tree, cut near Al Milliken's mill, the but log of which scaled 1,955 feet. Since that time we have learned that "up a great many pairs of winding stairs" in that tree was discovered an eagle's nest lined with feathers and scraps of paper, among which was found a twenty-dollar greenback.

ARKANSAS.

A THANKFUL PEOPLE.

LITTLE ROCK, March 8.—The Governor to-day issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, March 26th, as a day of thanksgiving for the many blessings which have been showered upon the State during the past twelve months.

Referring to the adoption of the Poland report, the Governor says: We have been sustained by the true Conservative Republican sentiment in the North which is one of the most gratifying features connected with our struggle, and one of which we should feel proud, and we should strive by all means to prove ourselves worthy of this endorsement so emphatically given by those supposed to differ with us politically and who were begged and importuned under all circumstances to put us down with all we have undergone. If our cause has been the occasion of harmonizing and uniting the Liberal and Conservative elements in the nation that have heretofore been discordant, we are more than paid, and it should be one of our chief duties to see that they be kept together hereafter. As the Governor of the State, I enjoin upon all persons now to see that peace and order are preserved, all violations of the law promptly looked after and those engaged in them be arrested and brought to answer before the law.

The preventing or prompt punishing of individual infractions of the law is the surest remedy against mobs and general outbreaks that sometimes occur, and almost defy the entire power of the government. As we have been peaceful and law-abiding, and thereby won respect and confidence everywhere, let us continue to enforce the laws, so that each and every citizen may feel he owns a direct interest in the government, while that government not only can but is able and ready to protect him. Stir up no strife, revive no past political difference or animosities, persecute no one that may have differed or that may hereafter differ with us, let us at all times in fact exercise charity to all and malice toward no one. Should there be any indictments in the courts for past political offenses, I would suggest and advise their dismissal. Let the people of all parties, races and colors come and be welcomed to our State, and encouraged to aid us in bringing her up to a position of true greatness.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 8, 1875.

THE SENATE.

There was no session to-night.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at half-past two o'clock.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Act to prevent a violation of the usury laws of the Commonwealth, and from charging more than six per cent. interest. On motion the bill was laid on the table.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The act to repeal the supplementary act of 1874 relating to County Treasurers was amended so as not to refer to the present incumbents.

Messrs. Morgan (Lawrence) and Jackson (Mercer) made a gallant fight in favor of repeal, but the Democrats carried the amendment.

Act relating to the courts of the Commonwealth.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock.

A resolution was passed that the hours of the sessions hereafter be from ten to one and from three to six.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

A joint resolution providing for the printing of the report of the Auditor General on railroads.

BENEVOLENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Act making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

Also for exhibiting the mineral resources of the State at the Centennial.

Act making an appropriation to the State Normal Schools.

Also, for the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Also for the Institution of the blind.

Act making an appropriation of $165,000 to the Reform School at Morganza.

Act appropriating $100,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania, corner Ross and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of erecting workshops, &c.

COUNTY GAUGERS.

Act authorizing the appointment of County Gaugers was passed first reading, with the understanding that on the second reading all objectionable features would be removed.

THE CAPITOL REMOVAL.

The resolution for the removal of the capitol from Harrisburg was voted down by a vote of yeas, 62, nays, 102.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The concurrent resolution for the investigation of the State Treasury was passed. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

The following bills were passed first reading.

Act authorizing corporations to charge par value for their shares of capital stock.

The appropriation act was read.

SALE OF RAILROADS.

Act to amend the act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plankroads, and to extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

Act regulating the issuance of venues for the attendance of jurors of the several Courts of the State.

PROPOSED LIMIT TO TAXATION.

Act to limit the amount of tax that may be levied for school purposes.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Act for a more certain and equal assessment of taxes of cities of second class.

THE CAPITOL REMOVAL.

Act to provide for submission to the voters of the Commonwealth a proposition for the removal of the State Capitol to Philadelphia.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

A supplementary act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs and the management of said office.

A supplementary act relating to certain duties and rights of husband, wife, parents and children.

Act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles, and what shall be evidence of registration.

SANITARY.

Act to regulate boards of health of cities of third class.

A supplementary act dividing cities into three classes, authorizing an increase of indebtedness and the creating of a Sinking Fund to redeem the same.

Act authorizing the collection of the cost of laying water pipes by lien or suit.

Act to provide taxation for the protection of dogs.

Act fixing the hours of keeping open city and county offices.

A supplementary act prescribing the manner by which courts may divide boroughs into wards.

PITTSBURGH'S MUNICIPAL HALL.

A further supplement to an act creating a board for the erecten of a City Hall at Pittsburgh.

Act to place inmates of insane asylums under the protection of the laws.

Act authorizing the burgess and town council of the several boroughs through the Commonwealth to levy and collect gas, kerosene oil and water tax.

Act conferring upon the several Courts of Common Pleas, the jurisdiction and powers of the Court of Chancery in cases where mortgages are given by corporations.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Local Option bill was reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality with amendments. The Committee struck out all after the enacting clause and repeals local option as to the sale of beer, ale and other malt liquors, and then appends a stringent license law.

Chairman Jones gave notice that he designs to oppose the bill in all its features. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, and proceeded with the consideration of bills on third reading.

CANADA THISTLES.

A supplementary act to provide for the prevention of the spread of Canada thistles.

NEW COUNTIES.

An act for the establishment of new counties.

FINANCIAL.

The act supplementary to an act entitled an act supplementary to several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, approved May 9th, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof, so as to assign all revenue derived from the taxation of capital stock of railraods, canals and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the Sinking Fund and all other State taxes to the general revenue fund, was postponed indefinitely.

LETTER OF R. W. MACKEY.

Pending the consideration of the above bill, the following letter was read to the House from the State Treasurer:

To Hon. W. Cooper Talley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Dear Sir—On the 29th ult. a bill was read in place in the House of Representatives by Mr. Rayburn of Philadelphia, entitled an act supplementary to an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, approved May 9th, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof, so as to assign all revenues derived from the taxation of capital stock of railroads, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund, and all other taxes to the general revenue fund, which was referred to your committee. It is intended to carry into effect the concluding sections of my last annual report by diverting from the sinking fund for the general purposes of the Treasury the taxes upon the capital stock of all corporations except railroad companies. The fact that the monthly statement of the Treasurer made and published on the 1st instant, exhibits but 590 4-100 applicable to any purpose except to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt will probably be a sufficient excuse, in your estimation, for the liberty I take in now urging prompt and favorable action by your committee upon this bill.

According to the 11th section of the act of the 9th of May, 1874, entitled "an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consists of the proceeds of the sale of the public werks or any part thereof, income from or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth and the tax upon the capital stock of all corporations of the Commonwealth. All other revenues of the State by the terms of this section belong to the general fund. The 15th section of the same act pursuing the language of the Constitution provides that except in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund of the State shall be applied otherwise than in the extinction of the public debt, while the 16th section imposes on the State Treasurer the penalty of impeachment and removal from office for a

MISAPPLICATION OF THE FUNDS.

The receipts of the Sinking Fund for the current year, under the act of 1874, will vary but little from the following estimate: Tax on corporation stock, $2,000,000; proceeds of the sale of public works, $460,000; interest on bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, $175,000. Of this amount there will be required for the payment of interest, $1,420,000; leaving a balance of $1,215,000 applicable to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt. This amount is in excess of the requirements of the Constitution—$250,000 by $965,000. While the Commonwealth is thus discharging more than her constitutional duty to the holders of the public loans, the legislature of 1874 has failed to provide a fund sufficient for the payment of other creditors. The receipts of the Treasury for the present fiscal year from all sources, except the tax upon stocks and other components of the sinking fund already enumerated, cannot exceed $3,400,000, whilst the general and ordinary expenses of the government will reach nearly $4,000,000. For items constituting both of these estimates, I beg to refer you to my annual report. As a necessary result of the act of 1874, the principal of the public debt must be reduced during this year $1,200,000, while the general creditors of the State holding warrants of the Auditor General to the amont of nearly half a million dollars must remain unpaid. The Commonwealth, with a full treasury, will be placed in the position of a defaulter to her general creditors, and the State Treasurer, with an abundance of funds in his custody, will be compelled to dishonor official drafts or become liable to impeachment and removal from office. The Treasury may be relieved of its embarrassment by the imposition of additional taxes to the amount of $500,000, or by the pruning, if practicable, the usual annual appropriations so as to bring their aggregate under $3,400,000. If it is the sense of the Legislature that the reduction of the debt must be maintained at the rate of $1,200,000, annually as contemplated by the act of 1874, one of these alternatives must be adopted; if not, a portion of the revenues of the Sinking Fund must be applied by law to the general uses of the Treasury. This is provided for by the bill before your Committee. As before mentioned, the receipts from the tax on capital stock are, in round numbers $2,000,000, of which about $1,400,000 is derived from the tax upon the capital stock of railroad companies. The latter stock is, by proposed legislation, left in the Sinking Fund, the tax upon the capital stock of all other corporations, amounting to about $600,000, being transferred to the general fund. This act will make sufficient provisions for the wants of the general treasury, and will leave in the Sinking Fund $600,000 for the annual redemption of the principal of the public debt.

Yours, respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

Mr. REIGHARD moved to reconsider the vote by which the House postponed indefinitely the supplement to the act relating to the State Treasurer noticed above.

A motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. Reighard on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 99; nays, 75.

The supplementary act dividing cities of the State into three classes was then passed to third reading. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock.

The following bills were passed third reading:

SCHOOL MATTERS.

A supplementary act to confer upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions the power to annex land or parts thereof of persons resident in one district to another district for school purposes.

Act to provide for the election or appointment of trustees of State Normal schools.

AGRICULTURAL.

Act to provide for the publication of the tenth volume of the State Agricultural Society.

A supplementary act relating to County Treasuries and the compensation thereof.

Act relating to the courts of the Commonwealth.

Act to authorize the appointment of chaplains to the Senate and House, providing compensation.

A joint resolution ordering three thousand copies of Smull's hand book.

Act to re-imburse G. W. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School of Phillipsburg, Beaver county.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving a writ of election to fill a vacancy in a district in the County of Armstrong.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half past seven o'clock.

The following bills were passed on third reading:

A joint resolution providing for the payment of an election to fill a vacancy in a district, County of Washington.

BENEVOLENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Act appropriating $125,000 to the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Act to provide expenses for the maintenance of destitute orphans of soldiers' and sailors' children of the State.

Also, to support the Northern Home of Friendless Children.

Act making an appropriation to the Western Penitentiary.

Also, for current expenses of the Board of Public Charities.

The House concurred and passed a number of Senate bills.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

The following bills were considered on third reading:

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

The act authorizing appeals from assessments of the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas was passed.

COUNTY PROPERTY.

Also the act to authorize acquisition by the several counties of the Commonwealth for the use of the county, of bridges erected over rivers, creeks, rivulets and for the abolition of tolls thereon was passed.

CORPORATIONS.

Also the supplementary act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations relative to the bonus paid upon the renewal of their charters was passed.

SEWERS.

Also the act authorizing certain cities of the Commonwealth to regulate sewer changes by ordinance of Councils was passed.

A further supplementary act regulating the elections of the Commonwealth was also passed.

EARNINGS OF MINERS.

Act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in the coal mines.

Mr. STANTON moved an amendment applying the provisions of the bill to the anthracite regions, and exempting pits with a pitch of forty degrees or above.

Without coming to a vote on the amendment the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at half past three o'clock.

The following bills were read on first reading.

COUNTY SPECIAL DETECTIVE.

Act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

MEASUREMENT OF LUMBER.

Act to provide the measurement, inspection and surveying of all kinds of sawed lumber, square lumber, round logs or timber in any shape or form.

Act to regulate the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights.

Act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution of Instruction for the Blind.

PASSENGER FARES.

An act regulating the passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

An act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers, inn keepers and boarding house keepers.

The supplement to an act relative to game and game fish, farther restricting the time for the taking of woodcock and speckled trout was defeated.

POLL TAX BILL DEFEATED.

Also the act in relation to taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

THE SOUTH SIDE SECESSION BILL,

which has been negatived in committee, was on motion of Mr. Wood, ordered to be rinted and placed properly upon the calndar.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Democrats made an effort to take up the Local Option Repeal bill which was ruled out of order.

Mr. CLARK moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill which was also ruled out of order.

An appeal was taken which resulted in the appeal and the whole matter being laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Irwin to indefinitely postpone the act providing means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, which was passed first reading.

The following bills were passed first reading:

A supplementary act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THE STATE TREASURY.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk accountant by a committee of the House to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Act to provide the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition of 1876 to make an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

Act appropriating $5,000 to the public hospital of Erie.

A joint resolution providing for the printing of the reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

THE FREE PIPE BILL

was brought up on second reading by a motion to postpone indefinitely.

Messrs. Campbell, Christy, Long, Graham, Wolfe, Jackson, Darby, Dickey, Agnew, Hasson, Sumey and L. opposed the motion to postpone and advocated the passage of the bill.

Messrs. Huhn and Winner favored the motion and opposed the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was not agreed to—Yeas, 60; nays, 114.

Pending the consideration of the eighth section of the bill, the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock.

The Free Pipe bill occupied the consideration of the House the entire afternoon session on its second reading. Several amendments were added, and on final passage for second reading, the yeas were 91, and nays 86. As it will require 101 votes to pass it on third reading, the above vote is an indication that it cannot pass the House.

PASSENGER RAILWAY FARES.

The act repealing the law of 1867, regulating city passenger railway fare and reducing the same to five cents in Pittsburgh passed second reading.

The act to extend the time for the completion of railroads constructed under any general law passed first reading. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half past seven o'clock.

The act relative to the payment of costs and expenses of division election districts passed second reading.

The act for the relief of Constables, jurors and witnesses of the county of Crawford, passed first reading.

Several minor Appropriation bills passed first reading, when bills on second reading were considered. The following passed:

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions.

FREE BANKING LAW.

A supplement to the law of 1860, in reference to a Free Banking law.

THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Also, Mr. Christy's bill for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Several local bills and bills on second reading occupied the time of the House till ten o'clock, when the House adjourned.

LOCAL OPTION.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW BILL.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Committee on Vice and Immorality presented to-day in the Senate, on the Local Option repeal, as reported in the Evening Telegraph:

The first section re-enacts the Local Option law by providing for an election every three years, commencing on the third Tuesday of February, 1876, on the questions of "For License" or "Against License," in every city and county of the State.

Section two contains regulations in regard to the return and canvass of the votes.

Section third is important, especially in its proviso, and is as follows:

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes; or prevent the granting of licenses for the manufacture and sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors as hereafter provided.

Section four provides for a separate canvass of the votes of cities and townships in the same counties.

Section five provides that licenses for the sale of domestic wines and malt and brewed liquors in quantities less than one gallon shall be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions at the first and second session in each year, to run for one year. The court is authorized to hear remonstrances against granting such licenses, which are only to be granted to citizens of the United States of temperate habits.

Section six requires any person intending to apply for license to sell wine, ale or beer to present his petition to the court, with the certificate of "twelve reputable citizens that he is of temperate habits, good moral character, and that such license is necessary for the accommodation of the public and travelers."

Section seven declares that no license shall be granted for the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, except when necessary for the accommodation of the public and travelers, and all persons so licensed shall pay for such license to the County Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, in cities of the first class, the sum of fifty dollars; in cities of the second class, the sum of forty dollars; and in all other cities, the sum of thirty dollars; and in all boroughs and townships, the sum of twenty dollars; such license shall not be transferable.

Section eight requires that before any license shall be granted for the sale of wine, ale or beer, the party applying shall enter into bonds to observe all the laws of the State relating to the sale of such liquids.

Sections nine and ten relate to the collection and payment of the license fee into the State Treasury by the county officer collecting it.

Section eleven makes it the duty of the Court of Quarter Sessions to revoke any licenses granted under the act, whenever the party holding a licenses shall be proved to have furnised domestic wine, malt or brewed liquors, or any intoxicating drinks by sale, gift or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or to an insane or intoxicated person, or to have sold, treated or bartered in any domestic wine, malt or brewed liquors or intoxicating drinks, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; or to have knowingly allowed or permitted any domestic wine, malt or brewed liquors, or intoxicating drinks to be drank on the said first day of the week, on or within the premises or house kept by such person so licensed for the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, or have underlet the bar or place where such person licensed is authorized to sell such liquors, or to have employed or permitted any intemperate person to sell or assist in the sale of such liquors; or to have sold, given away, or disposed of any such liquors against the written request of any wife, husband, parent, child, brother or sister, to the husband of any such wife, the wife of any such husband, the parent of any such child, the child of any such parent, the brother of any such sister, or the sister of any such brother, or to have violated any laws of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquor; or whenever the said premises of such party so licensed shall become the resort of idle and disorderly persons so as to disturb the peace of the neighborhood: Provided, That the revocation of the license of any person shall not exempt such person from any of the penalties imposed for the violation of any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquor.

Section twelve provides for the collection of license taxes varying from $100 to $15 from proprietors of breweries, in accordance with their sales. The taxes must be paid into the State Treasury by the county officer collecting them. The brewer may also take out a retail license.

Section thirteen permits persons who obtain licenses to sell spirituous liquors also to sell wine, malt or brewed liquors without obtaining a license under this act.

Section fourteen declares that the portions of this law regulating the granting of wine, ale and beer licenses, "shall only apply to and be in force in such of the cities and counties in the Commonwealth the majority of whose legal votes shall, pursuant to the first, second, third and fourth sections of this act, vote against license."

Mr. Jones, who reported this bill under instructions from the Committee, states that he will oppose its passage with all the power he possesses.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1875.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate at some length in favor of seating Mr. Pinchback on his credentials, arguing that his credentials constituted a prima facie case, and he must be seated. That any question as to the character of the body which elected him, the manner of his election, &c., should be inquired into afterwards.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Secretary Gorham read the following letter from Vice President Wilson:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1875.

To Hon. Geo. C. Gorham:

DEAR SIR:—Please state to the Senate that an absence from the city for two or three days, will prevent me from being present to-morrow.

Very respectfully,
H. WILSON.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution declaring Thomas W Ferry (Mich.) President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. M'CREERY asked that the election be by ballot. Agreed to, and Mr. Anthony withdrew the resolution submitted by him.

Messrs. ANTHONY and M'CREERY were appointed tellers. Mr. Anthony nominated Thos. W. Ferry of Michigan. Mr. Stevenson nominated A. G. Thurman of Ohio.

A vote having been taken, the result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 64; necessary to a choice, 33. Ferry received 39, and Thurman 25 votes. Mr. Ferry having received the majority was declared to be elected and was escorted to the chair by Mr. Thurman,

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Senate proceeded to the election of standing committees, having first suspended the rule to require the Chairman of each committee to be elected by ballot. The list of standing committees was then read by Secretary Gorham as follows:

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Morton, Chairman; Logan, Alcorn, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron (Wis.), McMillan, Sausbury and Merrimon.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron (Penna.), Chairman; Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, Johnson (Tenn.)

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Morrill (Vt.), Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones (Nev.), Bayard, Kernan.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Chairman; Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Eaton, Wallace, Davis.

Commerce—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman; Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron (Wis.), Burnside, McMillan, Gordon, Dennis, McDonald.

Manufacturer — Messrs. Robertson, Chairman; Booth, Bruce, Withers, Wallace.

Agriculture — Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Robertson, Harvey, Davis, Gordon.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan, Chairman; Cameron (Pa.), Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Ransom, Burnside, Randolph, Cockerill.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill (Me.), Sargent, Conover, Norwood, Whyte.

Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman, Stevenson.

Postoffices and Postroads — Messrs. Hamlin, Chairman; Ferry (Mich.), Dorsey, Jones (Nev.), Dawes Paddock, Saulsbury, Johnson (Tenn.).

Public Lands—Messrs. Oglesby, Chairman; Windom, Harvey, Boutwell, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, Jones, (Fla.).

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thurman, Chairman; Bayard, Bogy, Ferry (Conn.), Allison.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Allison, Chairman; Oglesby, Morrill (Maine), Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy, McCreery.

Pension—Messrs. Ingalls, Chairman; Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, Withers.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Steven son, Chairman; Johnson (Va.), Goldthwaite, Morrill (Vt.), Wright.

Claims—Messrs. Wright, Chairman; Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron (Wis.), Caperton, Cockerill, Jones (Fla.)

District of Columbia—Messrs. Spencer, Chairman; Hitchcock, Robertson, Dorsey, Ingalls, Merriman, Eaton.

Patents—Messrs. Ferry (Conn.), Chairman; Windom. Dawes, Johnston (Va.) Kernan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill (Vt.), Chairman; Cameron (Pa.). Paddock, Cooper, Whyte.

Territories—Messrs. Hitchcock, Chairman; Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Sharon, Cooper, Maxey.

Railroads—Messrs. West, Chairman; Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Sargent, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly, Capertin.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Sargent, Chairman; Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharan, Goldthwaite, Randolph.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Boutwell, Chairman; Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton, Wallace.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Patterson, Chairman; Ingalls, Morton, Ferry (Conn.), Burnside, Bruce, Gordon, Eaton, Maxey.

Civil Service and Rretrenchment—Messrs. Clayton, Chairman; Wright, Oglesby, Sherman, Patterson, McCreery, Randolph.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Jones, (Nev.), Chairman; Dawes, Dennis.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman; Howe, Saulsbury.

Library—Messrs. Howe, Chairman; Edmunds, Ransom.

Rules—Messrs. Ferry (Mich.), Chairman; Hamlin, Merrimon.

Engrossed Bills — Messrs. Bayard, Chairman; Withers, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Conover; Chairman; Kelly, Robertson.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Messrs. Windom, Chairman; Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis, Johnson (Va.)

Levees of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Alcorn, Chairman; Clayton, Harvey, Cooper, Cockerill.

THE CASE OF PINCHBACK.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Mr. Morton continued his argument commenced yesterday.

After Morton concluded his argument, Mr. Merrimon (N. C.), took the floor, and spoke against the resolution.

Before concluding, he yielded for a motion for an Executive session, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

After a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed, and Mr. Merrimon continued his argument in opposition.

Mr. MERRIMON concluded his argument at two o'clock, when Mr. McCreery of Kentucky, obtained the floor but yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Brooklyn City Court room was comfortably filled this morning when Judge Neilson took his seat to continue the scandal trial.

THE SCENE AT WINSTED.

Geo. W. Lincoln was the first witness called. He testified: I live in Fulton, N. Y. In '69, I was proprietor of the Beardsley House at Winsted, Connecticut, and remember Tilton coming there on a lecturing tour; he asked me for two rooms adjoining one another, which were given him; I went to Tilton's room and rapped; I was turning away when the door opened and I saw Tilton with his coat, hat and boots off; the young lady was lying on the bed and appeared to be about twenty-five years of age; when at the dinner table the conduct of Tilton and the lady appeared to be very familiar.

The next witness was Albert F. Norton. He testified: I live in New Britain, Connecticut; I was a contractor in Winsted, Connecticut, and lived at the Beardsley House, in December, 1869; in passing Tilton's room on the morning after the lecture, I saw a lady partly dressed in it; this lady attended the lecture with Tilton; I did not see any book in the room.

Samuel E. Belcher testified: Mr. Tilton showed me writings which set forth that Beecher, in Tilton's absence, had solicited his (Tilton's) wife to become to him all that a wife should be; I asked him if that was his wife's writing, and he said no, that it was a copy; I asked him how his wife treated Beecher's proposition, and he said that she repelled them; he said he charged Beecher with this act, and Beecher said it was false, and the woman must be crazy; he said Beecher had slipped out, and when he (Tilton) got home he found that Beecher had obtained a retraction of the story; I asked him if Beecher ever had sexual intercourse with his wife; he replied with uplifted hand: "No, no; my wife is as pure as an angel from Heaven."

The witness was then crossed-examined until recess.

THE WEST CHARGES.

After recess, the cross-examination of Mr. Belcher was resumed: I was present at night when the report of the Committee was read in the church, but do not remember if I heard it all read on that occasion. The West charges, were, I think, only presented at one meeting while I was there. They were discussed, and I think Mr. West read them; in my opinion criminal intimacy would mean more than a charge of improper proposals; I regard the charge as implicating both parties in criminel intimacy; the next charges were made in the year 1873; I understand criminal intimacy as a surreptitious acquaintanceship between a man and another man's wife; Mr. West made the charge of slander against Tilton, but I do not know that he told me that he considered it adultery; I told West that I did not consider the charges of criminal intimacy to mean adultery; I did not mean so to consider it after what Tilton had read to me; I was one of the committee to investigate the West charges; I went to see Mr. Tilton in company with Captain Duncan; we saw him in the Golden Age office; the conversation was carried on by Captain Duncan who told him the errand on which we had come; we went there to converse with him before making a report to the Church Committee, and also to hear what he had to say in explanation of these charges; he said he was not a member of the church, and would not appear before any committee in the matter; he considered himself as not being amenable to the church; I do not remember why the West charges were dropped other than on the ground that Tilton urged his non-membership in the church; the action taken by the committee was to accept this statement and

DROP TILTON'S NAME FROM THE ROLLS.

St. Clair McKelvy was next called. He testified: I have resided in Brooklyn since April, 1865; am journalistic and associate editor of the Brooklyn Eagle; I know of the Woodhull publication and had an interview about it with Tilton the day after the fire in the store of Woodruff & Robinson, November 18 or 19; the scandal had then been published about three weeks; I called on Tilton in pursuance of an arrangement with John W. Harman; I said to him I had called in pursuance of a conversation with Harman on the previous day, and in my capacity as journalist I called to talk with him on this matter; we talked in a general way about the subject, and I told him of the fact of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher; before that I told him of a conversation I had with Harman on the previous day; I told him in substance that Beecher denied the truth of the Woodhull story and other parts of it; Tilton asked me what was the opinion with regard to the publication, and I told him it was considered as a plan to destroy his wife and

PULL DOWN BEECHER;

he said this was a very unjust conclusion; he said there was a story that would put

ANOTHER FACE ON THE MATTER,

but in my capacity as a journalist, he could not speak of it to me; he said he would tell me some things in my capacity of a friend, but not for publication, and would tell me the story in the form of

AN ALLEGORY;

he said once upon a time there was a man and another man, and the first man was promising and young, and had for a friend the second man. The young man was pleasantly situated in marriage relations, but had to leave home on some occasions; on his return, his wife told him that the other man had made improper proposals to his wife. This, she said, was on two occasions. She had called the servant and told her never to admit this man unless he came with her husband. That this young man went to a friend he had, and they had an interview with this man, and in telling him of the accusation, he said: "You are all crazy," or words to that effect. That the man went to this young man's house in his absence and obtained a retraction of this charge from the young man's wife. I remember asking Tilton if there was any truth in

THE PISTOL SCENE,

and he said there was not; Tilton said he had some data which would show the people why he left the Brooklyn Union; Tilton and I also talken about the Woodhull women, and efforts were made to keep them in good behavior.

Court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 10.—About thirty women occupied seats in the Court room this morning when the Tilton-Beecher proceedings opened. Bessie Turner sat side by side with Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman. The principals were also present.

Oliver Johnson was called and testified at length relative to Tilton's journalistic experience, the journals he had been connected with, and the difficulties he had with Bowen.

After recess Johnson's cross-examination was proceeded with as follows: I believe I can receive communications from dear friends in the other world, and have had messages from them, but not very frequently; I cannot say if I wrote any articles on Spiritualism at any time; I am now connected with Mr. Frothingham's church in New York; I am not an officer of his church now, but was formerly a trustee; Mrs. Tilton never charged me with leading her husband into infidelity; I drew up my contract with the Christian Union and Tilton did not propose the draft of it; Tilton and Moulton did not fix my salary on that paper; Tilton drew up a contract which he gave me; I may have looked over it and incorporated a few ideas out of it into mine; I do not know that Tilton had an agency in my obtaining a place on the Christian Union.

Isabella D. Oakley was next called: I reside in Brooklyn and am engaged in teaching; frequently visited the Tiltons; after the year 1866, I noticed a change in the visitors at the house, and met people there whom I did not care to meet; I met Miss Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Stephen Pearl Andrews there; I also heard Mr. Tilton say that he no longer held such views on the marriage relation as he formerly did; Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Tilton and the children were present when he said this; it appeared to

GRIEVE MRS. TILTON

and brought tears to her eyes; I think Mrs. Tilton got up from the table and left the room, but I am not sure; I also noticed a gradual change in

TILTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS

between 1860 and 1870—a change which I considered to be non-orthodox, and I heard him say that he had no longer the accepted view of the atonement.

Cross-examined—I do not remember when I saw Miss Anthony at Tilton's house; I think I saw her first between the years of 1866 and 1867; I believe she was a woman suffragist and I was opposed to all of that party; I was not present at Mrs. Tilton's house when meetings of these people took place; I do know that she was dragged into this movement; I attach no particular meaning to the word dragged which I used; I do not know that Mrs. Tilton first caused Mr. Tilton to enter into this movement; I saw Mrs. Stanton in 1866; she was partly a woman suffragist; I cannot tell when I saw Stephen Pearl Andrews and cannot recollect if I saw him there. The witness here corrected herself and said I have a general impression of having seen him there once, but cannot remember at what time; I do not know if Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton or Stephen Pearl Andrews visited Mr. Tilton prior to 1866.

The Court here adjourned.

THE TARIFF LAWS.

NEW YORK, March 10.—At a meeting of the New York Board of Trade to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That tariff laws should be framed with a view of raising the necessary revenue from the least possible number of articles; that, as far as possible, from articles produced in the United States, and that no duties should be imposed on raw materials, which enter largely into manufactures; that all duties be specific without regard to value and classifications simple and distinct.

ARREST OF A SILK SMUGGLER.

Charles L. Lawrence, one of the alleged principals in the lately dispersed gang of silk smugglers, has been arrested in Queenstown, Ireland. Lawrence Lafayette Graff, his partner, Gustave, Ball & Co., Robert Desanges, Deputy Collector of Port, are jointly indicted in the United States Court for smuggling, by evading payment of dues on imported silks, entering them through the connivance of Customs officials as hosiery.

ACTION OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, March 10.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, a committee consisting of Comptroller Hopkins, Auditor Thayer and State Engineer Sweet submitted a report in favor of reducing tolls as follows: On grain, 33½ per cent.; on lumber, 30 per cent.; on merchandise going from tide water, 50 per cent. The report was laid on the table to be printed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

RADICALS LAUGH TOO SOON.

THE DEMOCRATS GET TWO OF THE THREE CONGRESSMEN.

No Election of Governor by the People.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from all but 8 towns have been received. 259 towns and wards give Cheney, Republican, 38,771; Roberts, Democrat, 38,688; White, temperance and scattering, 678. The same towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 33,860; Weston, Democrat, 35,205; Blackman, temperance and scattering, 2,077—a Republican net gain of 2,827. Cheney's minority is 596. The towns yet to be heard from gave last year McCutchins, Republican, 281; Weston, Democrat. 313; scattering, 7. Adding last year's votes in these towns makes a Republican gain of 2,788, and Cheney's minority 634.

TWO DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Footings from the first Congressional district elect Jones, Democrat, by 452 plurality. Bell, Democrat, in the second district by 154 plurality and Blair, Republican in the third district by 73 plurality.

The Republicans have a majority in the House but exact figures cannot be given. The Senate stands five Republicans and five Democrats with no choice in two districts. There is no election of Governor by the people and the duty of selection will devolve upon the Legislature which will doubtless elect Cheney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats claim a majority in the Council though districts have not been figured sufficiently to determine finally. The vote in the State yesterday is said to have been the largest ever polled.

OHIO NEWS.

THE rolling mills at Cleveland have shut down work owing to the refusal of the puddlers to accept a reduction to $4 50 per ton.

THE other day the Ohio City Iron and Nail works, Martin's Ferry, made a shipment of barb nails to Birmingham, England.

COUNTY BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES DURING FEBRUARY.

Following is the balance sheet of the county officers' returns for the month of February, as reported by Controller Warner:

PROTHONOTARY.	
Revenue	$2,244 25
Expenses	1,565 00
Balance to county	$ 679 25
RECORDER.	
Revenue	$1,352 00
Expenses	1,199 33
Balance to county	$ 152 67
SHERIFF.	
Revenue	$2,456 57
Salaries and expenses	1,675 70
Balance to county	$ 781 17
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.	
Revenue	$ 247 50
Salaries	247 50
REGISTER.	
Revenue	$ 310 00
Salaries	310 00
CORONER.	
Revenue	$ 51 50
Salary	166 66
Loss to county	$ 115 16
CLERK OF COURTS.	
Revenue

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Democratic members of the Senate met in caucus this afternoon. The meeting being called merely for the purpose of organization, did not discuss any political questions.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stevenson, Bogy, Saulsbury, Davis and Whyte was appointed to confer with the Republican Committee, to revise standing committees as to the representation of the minority with instructions to inform the Republicans that the Democrats are entitled to and expect to have, in view of their increased numbers, an increased representation on committees, say at least two on committees of seven members, and three on committees of nine. Also, that the minority should be accorded the chairmanship and control of one other committee besides the Committee on Private Land Claims, which they have heretofore held.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

also met. As a result of more than three hours discussion it was decided that the Senate shall take action on the resolutions submitted, the first resolution declaring that P. B. S. Pinchback is entitled to his seat in the Senate; the second resolution declaring the Kellogg administration the legal government of Louisiana. Some Senators wanted the order of consideration reversed.

Messrs. Logan, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Morrill (Me.), Sargeant, Wright and Spencer were appointed a committed to revise the standing committees.

Beyond determining the order of business the caucus took no action binding members in regard to the final disposition of the Louisiana questions.

Ex-President Johnson was not present at either meeting.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Early this morning, as a woman went into the saloon of Julius Wilcke, No. 38 west Lake street, to get some beer, she discovered lying on the floor the dead body of the proprietor. There was a deep gash in his skull above his right eye, from which brains were oozing and another cut from the mouth to the chin. A hatchet lying on the floor and the pockets of the victim were turned out and rifled. No trace of the murderer has been discovered but his object was doubtless money, since it was known that Wilcke was expected to receive $1,500 on Saturday evening.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—A man named John Manzelman died to-day from the effects of injuries received yesterday by being struck on the head by a piece of timber thrown from a circular saw which he was operating at the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad shops.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Heavy Fall Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Snow fell most of the day, followed by sleet and heavy rain. Snow is reported throughout this State and Northern Pennsylvania, with sleet and rain in the southern portion of the latter State and Maryland.

COLUMBUS, March 7.—Snow fell here this afternoon to a depth of nine inches, and drifted in some places so as to make streets nearly impassable for pedestrians. The fall of snow throughout the West was also large.

NEW YORK.

Plymouth Church Subscribes $125,000 to Defray the Expenses of their Pastor.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Mr. E. G. Ovington, who testified the past week for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit has been subpœnaed by the prosecution, and in consequence could not sail for Europe as he had intended. Mr. Tilton's counsel have knowledge of several letters which Ovington wrote, and which they want identified and put in evidence. There is a rumor current that Plymouth Church has subscribed $125,000 to defray the expenses of this suit. The rumor goes so far into details as to relate the action of Bowen, who entered a hearty protest against the appropriation and utterly refused to be a party to it.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, March 6.—General Colton, President of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, has declined the position of Director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

A letter from London states that Dr. Kenealey has given notice that on the 16th of March he will call attention to the Tichborne case.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Gen. Sheridan and Col. Forsythe, of his staff, left this afternoon for the West via the Jackson Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has completely recovered his health in Europe.

OPERATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig of the 3d instant reports—

Before the opening of services last Sunday morning, a colored woman walked in the Meade Memorial church and took a front seat. A lady in the congregation entered the vestry room and informed Rev. Mr. Samms, the pastor, who came in and dismissed the congregation.

The Richmond Enquirer of the same date says:

Yesterday several negroes spruced up and went around to some of our bar-rooms and demanded civil rights in the shape of drinks, but in no case were they accommodated. One extra impudent specimen went into the shop of a well known German barber on Broad street and demanded to be shaved, but on being informed by our German friend that if he didn't "git" he would shave him with a paddle, he resumed consciousness and remembered that he was wanted out in a hurry.

WE OFTEN SILENTLY OBSERVE

things we do not like to speak of, especially if in the presence of a friend who wears a badly fitting set of false teeth, but verily it does seem that dentists generally make the patient's mouths to fit their teeth, instead of making their teeth to fit the mouths, and if they feel anything like as uncomfortable as they look, the suffering of the wearers must be intense. We are happy, however, to assure our readers that Dr. Quincy A. Scott has obviated all difficulties in the way of wearing teeth, by the introduction of the patent flexible atmospheric disk, which will hold the teeth firmly in place, and prevent them dropping down under all circumstances. You can eat, talk, laugh, sing, cough or sneeze, and they will remain in place and present a beautiful and natural appearance. Therefore, if you must engage the services of a dentist, *in mercy to your friends*, go to Dr. Scott and have your teeth made properly at first, and it will save you from the embarrassment of having your teeth fall down at the most inopportune times. His establishment is at 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth (late Hand) street.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

George Hutchison, a colored gentleman charged with embezzling the funds of his employer, was convicted and sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Leonard Strickel, charged by Henry Wagner with assault and battery, was acquitted, and the costs divided.

J. M. D. Gowan, charged by D. Hartz with false pretense, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Robert McChesney vs. J. K. Lanahan et al., the jury found for plaintiff for $450. Defendant moved for a new trial.

In the case of Renouf vs. Renouf the plaintiff moved for a new trial.

Patrick McDonough vs. K. Bracken; action to recover for injuries to a son of plaintiff caused by a cart running over him while under the care of a man in defendant's employ. On trial.

R. J. Watson vs. W. A. Brown; an action to recover for use of barges lent by plaintiff to the defendant in 1862, is on trial.

The jury were out in the breach of promise case of McAfee vs. Scott.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

B. B. Holiday, bankrupt, Tioga county. Warrant returned executed and Hon. M. F. Elliott of Wellsboro, was elected by the creditors as assignee.

M. J. O'Rourke, bankrupt, Luzerne county. At this their first meeting, the creditors were unable to agree upon an assignee, but consented to the appointment of one by the Register. Milo J. Wilson of Scranton, was finally appointed assignee.

A. Waxelbaum, bankrupt, Erie, Pa. The petition of S. S. Marvin, landlord, for an allowance for rent due, presented and referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

Collins Brothers, bankrupts, Titusville. On motion, time for filing additional exceptions to bankrupts discharge and hearing thereon extended to the 15th inst.

In the case of Dawson and Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Titusville, on motion of M. A. Woodward, Esq., rule was granted on Dawson & Bailey, to show cause within ten days why they should not file their bond, as required in the order granting injunction against Charles Lauchenbach and Henry B. Lauchenbach et al., otherwise said injunction to be discharged.

In the case of W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. King Bros., of New Castle, on petition for injunction, and on motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, with proof of service of notice of motion filed, an order was granted for a hearing upon the same on the 11th inst., and in the meantime restraining Fred King and J. M. Michael, Esq., Solicitor, &c., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

J. F. McNutt, bankrupt, Clarion county, on petition of the assignee being presented, an order was made for the private sale of certain real estate and personal property.

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Leopard, on motion H. H. Phileps wasa llowed to intervene.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Little Giant. In this case, H. H. Phillips was allowed to intervene, and on motion E. H. Hudepole was allowed to intervene for wages due.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing

J. M. D. Gowan, charged by Daniel Hart with false pretenses was acquitted.

Van Kennedy, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, John H. Fitts, prosecutor, was acquitted on the first count and convicted on the second.

The jury were out in the case of John Fletcher and Clifford Smith, charged with assault and battery with intent to rob and with felonious assault on one Franz.

Bernard Brannon was convicted of fornication and bastardy.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company vs. Samuel Thompson, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff company in the sum of $840 25. The claim was for lumber sold and no defense was made.

The case of George Garies vs Jno. Wick, an action for damages for alleged slander, is on trial.

McAfee vs. Scott; action for damages for breach of promise of marriage. Verdict of $900 for plaintiff.

A. H. Shaw and James Greenough, owners of the steamboat Peninah vs. Jno. B. Dallas, Wm. D. Evans, and Sanford B. Coulson, impleaded with W. J. Kountz, doing business as John B. Dallas. The action is brought to recover for freight transported by defendants for the government during the war on certain rivers of the Northwest. The allegations of plaintiffs are that the defendants formed a "ring" in bidding for the transportation of freight, and that they agreed not to bid against each other. The case is on trial, and the defendants allege there was no separate "ring" as against plaintiff, and he was a part owner of the boat.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Leopard, in admiralty. Michael Joyce was allowed to intervene for supplies.

Same vs. steam tug Little Giant. James Rees was allowed to intervene for supplies &c., furnished.

R. B. Freeman, bankrupt, Tioga county. The appointment of A. F. Banner, of Blossburg, as assignee was approved.

Andrew Hartung, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The Register having reported that the required number in value and amount, of the creditors had passed and confirmed the resolution of composition, an order was made directing a meeting of the creditors, to ascertain whether said resolution had been passed in the manner prescribed by the act.

William H. Smith, filed a petition asking that he and William Smith and R. H. Smith, partners as Wm. Smith & Sons, might be declared bankrupts. The usual order to show cause was made, returnable on the 18th inst.

Martin McMahon, bankrupt Pittsburgh. A. Morton Hunter, Esq. was allowed to withdraw his appearance for John Behan, et al., petitioning creditors.

James W. Porter, bankrupt, Fayette county. The petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented and referred to Register Shaffer.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Bernard Speh, convicted of selling liquor without a license, on oath of William Ross, was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

Eeward Brannon, convicted of fornication and bastardy, was sentenced to pay the usual fine and penalty imposed in such cases.

Teddy Finn and John Finn, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Bridget Lavelle, and found guilty of simple assault and battery. John Finn was fined 6¼ cents and costs and sent to the Workhouse for one year. The other defendant was fined the same amount and costs and sent to the Reform School.

Wm Riley, charged by Patrick Mulholland with aggravated assault and battery, and found guilty of simple assault and battery, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

A final order was made in the matter of the application of the German United Evangelical Protestant Church, of Allegheny, for a charter.

A final order was made in the matter of the application of the St. Alphonsus Beneficial Society, of Pitsburgh, for amendment of charter.

In the divorce case of Harriet C. Hess vs. Chas. W. Hess, A. F. Alexander was appointed Commissioner.

Daniel Greenheigh was granted leave to adopt Margaret Jane Robbins.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury in the case of R. & J. Watson vs. Wm. H. Brown, returned a verdict of $5,952 for plaintiff.

In the slander suit of George Garies vs. John Wick, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $575.

Anna Catharine Roeser filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Philip Roeser, and a subpœna was awarded.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

Audrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Leopard, and vs. the steam tug Little Giant, in admiralty. On motion of Rodgers & Oliver, Proctors, Patterson & Bishop allowed to intervene in each of said cases.

Barr & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens.

J. Klee & Bro. et al. vs. J. H. and J. E. Meharg. On petition of John Meharg, and by consent of the solicitor for petitioning creditors and debtors, and on motion of Josiah Cohen, Esq., solicitor, leave was granted to discontinue proceedings.

PESTILENCE ON THE STREETS.

NUMEROUS SMALL-POX PATIENTS TRAVELING ABOUT THE CITY WITHOUT MONEY, FRIENDS OR SHELTER—A PUBLIC HOSPITAL FINALLY TO BE FITTED UP FOR THEIR ACCOMMODATION—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

(From The Daily Post, March 6.)

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President Slagle in the chair.

SMALL-POX CASES ON THE STREET.

Upon the meeting coming to order, Health Officer Gray stated that the object was to have the Board take some action in regard to a pest house. There were several cases of small-pox traveling about the streets, and had been for a week past. On Thursday one case had called at the office seeking shelter, but the Health Officer had no place to put him, and was therefore compelled to turn the patient out on the streets. He heard of another case on the streets to-day, a new case too, but the patient had not yet called at his office.

PROPOSITION TO FIT UP THE OLD HOSPITAL.

Dr. Thomas offered the following.

Whereas, cases of small-pox are running about the city, and whereas, it will take some weeks before the pest house, the erection of which is in contemplation can be built, therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Gray be instructed to fit up the old building on the hospital site immediately for the reception of cases of small-pox which may occur in the meantime.

OBJECTIONS.

Considerable discussion was had on the resolutions. Several members urged that the better plan would be to rent the hospital of Dr. Walters, located on Boyd's Hill, or such other building as they could secure. There was no water accessible within several hundred yards of the pest house site, nor would there be for two years, until the completion of the new water works. In addition to this there was great difficulty in getting to the grounds owing to the bad condition of the streets leading thereto, some of which are now being graded and paved. Others maintained that no building could be rented and the urgency of the case demanded that action be taken immediately. Several persons had been called at the different hotels, representing that they were afflicted with the loathsome disease and had neither food nor place of shelter.

PROMPT ACTION DEMANDED.

The Health Officer stated that some action must be taken immediately. It was the urgent duty of the Board to do something. Several of the cases of this city had gone to Allegheny and the Health Officer of that city had calling upon him to state that the Allegheny Board would bring suit against the Pittsburgh Board unless the latter received and cared for their own patients.

The vote was then taken on Dr. Thomas' resolutions which were declared carried.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

Health Officer Gray stated that Mr. M. F. Kimbal, the lowest bidder for the erection of the new pest house had informed him that he could erect the building within two weeks and that he could prepare the old hospital for the reception of patients in two days.

Dr. Graham moved that the contract for the erection of the new building be let to Mr. Kimbal.

Further discussion was had on this motion, the same objections of scarcity of water and difficulty of access being urged against it. It was also claimed that it was unfair to ask the physician of the Board to visit the pest house when access thereto was so difficult. It would consume one-half of his time in traveling to and from the site. The bids too had not been fully examined by the Hospital Committee. Finally, the motion to let the contract was postponed until the committee can report.

On motion of Dr. McCann, the Health Officer was instructed to procure fresh vaccine virus.

SCARCITY OF FUNDS.

The Health Officer stated that there were no available funds in the Treasury for the payment of employees or of small bills that might be presented. He thought the employees should not be compelled to submit to a shave on their warrants, and asked that some action be taken to relieve them.

On motion of Dr. Graham, a warrant for $2,000 was ordered to be drawn on the Controller.

Mr. Fleming then moved that the Treasurer be instructed to have the warrant discount at the expense of the Board.

President Slagle thought the Board should consider the motion well before passing. He believed in following the law as closely as possible. All the city employees were in the same straight as those attached to the Board of Health, and in case the Street Committee should discount their pay rolls the disastrous effects to the city could easily be imagined.

Dr. Asdale moved as an amendment, that the Treasurer act on the matter with the advice and concurrence of the Solicitor of the Board. Carried.

INFECTED BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

Mr. Gray stated that an ordinance and custom required the officers of the Board to destroy all bedding, etc., used by small-pox patients who had recovered. Such a case was on hand at present, but he hesitated in destroying the property, as the family was very poor, and could not possibly get along without the bedding. He asked whether the Board would provide new clothing in the case the infected property were destroyed. The Poor Board had agreed to furnish the necessaries of life, but would not provide clothing.

Dr. Thomas thought it was the duty of officials of the Board of Health to destroy the infected property, and that the Guardians of the Poor should provide for the loss, and on motion the Solicitor was instructed to deliver an opinion in regard to the liability of the Poor Board for the property destroyed. In the meantime the infected property remains undisturbed.

Adjourned.

WHEN the mucous surfaces of the bronchia are sore or inflamed, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold, or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.

MWS&W

THE POST'S LIBEL SUIT.

THE DEFENDANTS READY FOR TRIAL—THE PLAINTIFF ASKS AND IS GRANTED A POSTPONEMENT.

[From The Daily Post, March 5.]

The suit for libel instituted in February, 1874, against the editors and proprietors of THE POST by W. D. Moore, came up by mutual consent between the attorneys of the contending sides, before Judge Ewing yesterday morning. When the case was called the plaintiff appeared and was asked by the Judge:

Well, are you ready to try this case?

Plaintiff—No sir, I am not.

The plaintiff then asked for a postponement or a continuance of the case, and then read the following affidavit:

"W. D. Moore being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the prosecuting witness in this case; that R. W. Mackey, Esq., is a material witness for the Commonwealth, without whom the Commonwealth cannot safely go to trial; that if present, the Commonwealth expects to prove by him the falsity of the alleged libelous statement, and also the malice of deliberation with which said libel was written and published by said defendants. He further deposes and says that he went to Harrisburg and subpœnaed said witness, who declared that he could not attend this court on account of the public business requiring his attendance at the Capital until the close of the session of the Legislature. Deponent further says, that George H. Kuhn, John C. Barr, M. F. Cassiday and John H. Elder are equally material witnesses for the Commonwealth—that due diligence has been used to secure their attendance, but in vain, and deponent has reason to believe that two of these witnesses are trying to evade the service of process on them."

W. D. MOORE.

Objection to this proposition was made by one of the counsel for the defense, Jno. H. Hampton, Esq., who stated that the case had been too long delayed already, and that his witnesses were present at considerable inconvenience.

Plaintiff replied that the case had already been continued on an application of the defendants.

This is denied by the opposite parties who have no recollection whatever of the fact, and who preferred a hearing to a continuance.

Judge Ewing then stated that the jail was full of prisoners awaiting trial, which should take precedence and which induced him to grant a continuance.

This was ordered and the next case called for, when there was a general scattering of the large crowd in attendance. It will likely be again called in May, perhaps not before June.

STEP INTO THE BOX.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS.

The following gentlemen are required to lay aside all business and excuses and appear in Court on the days mentioned below:

Third Monday March—W. B. Andrews, glass cutter; Wm. F. McBride, clerk; David Hunter, farmer; David McGeary, engineer; James O'Neal, coal merchant; C. W. Cook, nailer; Julian Maddox, gardener; James Hogg, gent.; Oliver Ferson, feed store; Nicholas Carr, gent.; Owen McGarvey, saloon; John B. Jackson, gent.; Phillip Lower, laborer; L. J. Fleming, gent.; Hugh McCutcheon, farmer; Conrad Zeigler, butcher; John Reans, carpenter; Robert Chessman, gent.; F. B. Cooper, physician; Jas. Lendrum, gardener; John Diehl, tinner; H. G. Miller, farmer; W. W. McBride, merchant; Julius Scharnke, jeweler; Thomas McLaughlin, farmer; James Jackson, hotel; Jno Upperman, shoemaker; Louis Mihlheizler, Jr., gent; Dennis Rowen, laborer; Robert Kerr, clerk; Charles Weaver, whip maker; L. Fingall, shoemaker; Robert Miller, farmer; John Paul, hatter; Graham Scott, clerk; D. S. Walker, agent; J. W. Brewster, druggist; J. H. Jones, gent; David O. Jones, gent; James McLaughlin, miner; H. Wrightman, springmaker; E. S. Murray, sawyer; R. Coyle, blacksmith; William Creest, grocer; Samuel Taylor, farmer; John O. Fredericks, clerk; Peter Ivory, farmer; Joseph Armstrong, farmer; John Conner, farmer; John G. Stevenson, merchant; Wm. Irwin, roller; W. J. White, cobbler; Wm Wilson, gent; August Rose, storekeeper; John Welsh, slater; Andrew Humbert, alderman; Wm. McGill, Sr., John Smith, bricklayer.

Fifth Monday, March—John Kaiser, miner; James Reilley, saloon keeper; Thomas Anderson, laborer; James E. Strickler, butcher; Chas. Shields, miner; John Beecher, carpenter; Wm. Wentley, ice merchant; John Danin, Jr., cooper; John Riling, laborer; Stewart McKee, merchant; Gus. Zacharias, tobacconist; J. W. Driscoll, saloon keeper; O. A. Barrett, druggist; Chas. Bennitz, cooper; Wm. Baxter, well-digger; Wm. Burke, miller; John H. Boetzler, wagonmaker; Jerry Coughlin, saloon keeper; Wm. Thaw; railroad manager; W. J. Lattimore, clothier; John O'Neill, laborer; Levi Stewart, farmer; Samuel B. Allison, farmer; James Arbuthnot, merchant; James Dunn, riverman; Edward Davis, heater; Andrew Coll, gent; Dennis Lawton, teamster; Cyrus Christy, farmer; John Wheeler, glassblower; Chas. Fiatowski, gent; J. N. Roberts, clerk; Fred Beckert, gardner; James Lane, coal miner; Thomas Mould, machinest; Michael McSwiggen, gent; William Burton, carpenter; John Burns, gent; Daniel Hieber, wagon maker; Wm. Frenman, merchant; O. H. P. Pearson, gate keeper; Alfred Corry, gent; Thos. Harbinson, sawyer; James F. Lutton, roller; Daniel Lewis, merchant; Henry Stark, teamster; D. D. Dunlap, blacksmith; Conrad Mendal, carpenter; E. H. Murrow, bookkeeper; Frank McGovern, saloon keepor; Alex Hay, Jr., gent; John Wettach, farmer; James Allen, moulder; Thos. Fagan; carpenter; Edward Turley, loborer; Wm. Bierdall, laborer; Wm. Smith, miner Robert Glancy, carpenter; Geo. Gillett clerk; Wm. Bowers, farmer.

Second Monday, April—Wm. Stumm, shoemaker; John Kallaber, puddler; Samuel Moore, machinist; Andrew Jackson, livery stable keeper; R. S. Means, farmer; H. M. Dunlap, merchant; Michael Shork, Sr., farmer; Edward Ingram, farmer; C. C. Boyle, lumber merchant; John Epley, carpenter; W. H. Faulkner, engineer; F. W. Newman, carpenter; S. L. Burns, carpenter; Michael Cahill, mill boss; William Huep, farmer; Martin McGovern, drayman; J. S. Pearsor, locksmith; Edward L. Klein, machinist; Samuel Whitehouse, constable; William Breeze, Sr., blacksmith; Frank Moore, Fireman; George Atkins, malster; Jas. Darragh, machinist; John Neely, painer; Bernard Dunlap, wagonmaker; Henry Wentzel, gardener; Robert J. Kohler salesman; James Sheen, steel melter; John Gazzam, clerk; James H. Cobran, carpenter; Leopold Viecsach, brever; Charles Woffendale, carpenter; Joseph A. Marshall, blacksmith; Andrew Walker, superintendent; David Stein, coal dealer; John Craighead, merchant; Henry Snively, farmer; Charles O'Donnell, laborer; Wm. Walker, bricklayer August Holler, salt manufacturer, Joseph Jamison, farmer; Thomas Rafferty, moulder; John Hunt, gent; Patrick Milligan, carpenter; Wm. Donahue, watchmaker; David Sloan, clerk; S. Smith, druggist; David Hilands, nurseyman; Joseph Henderson, farmer; Charles Church, dckyard man; George C. McGill, farmer; James McFadden, farmer; Wm. Smith, blacksmith; Ambrose Pierce, carpenter; Wm. McClure, carpenter; J. McGann, paper hanger; Samuel Lindsey, grocer; George Baker, stone cutter; Andrew Burns, gent.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Pittsburgh M. E. Conference opens in regular annual session at Alliance, O., on Wednesday, March 17th, Bishop Bowman presiding. Arrangements have been made for excursion tickets over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its branches from Altoona to Pittsburgh, and by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland & Pittsburgh and Cincinnati & St. Louis (Pan Handle) railroads from Pittsburgh to Alliance, and coming west to that point. No excursion ticket can be purchased except with an order furnished by Mr. James A. Moore, Business Agent of the Christian Advocate. Visitors of both sexes, as well as ministers, attending the Conference will be entitled to excursion tickets. The Conference itself is one of the largest in the M. E. Church, composed of over three hundred ministers. Rev. Dr. W. H. Locke, formerly of this city, is the pastor of the church where the Conference is to hold its sessions. A number of changes in the leading city churches will take place, the full term of several ministers having expired, and a good deal of interest is felt in the coming session.

M'KEESPORT VS. THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LAW IN HYPOTHECATION OF BONDS.

Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell and James Evans, on behalf of the borough of McKeesport, on Saturday, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The bill sets forth that defendendant violated the law in hypothecating certain bonds of the borough which the railroad company held; that by an act of Assembly passed April 26, 1854, the provisions of a previous act were extended to the boroughs of McKeesport and Birmingham, authorizing each to subscribe for two thousand shares of stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000. and to issue bonds to said Company for the amount of stock so subscribed. That on August 30, 1855, under the authority of the act, the borough of McKeesport did subscribe for two thousand shares of stock to the railroad company, and issued its bonds for the same, bearing date of September 1st, 1855, payable to defendant or bearer, thirty days after date, with semi-annual coupons attached for interest thereon, at six per cent. per annum. That the defendant was not authorized to sell the bonds of the borough at any rate below the amount which would make them par at seven per cent. per annum, thus making 85 5-7 per cent. as the minimum at which the bonds might be sold. That on or about October 5th, 1857, defendant borrowed from Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers, then doing business in Pittsburgh, $11,750, giving its promissory notes for the same, and also pledging and hypothecating to Bell & Co., as collateral security for the payment of the notes, $47,000 of the borough bonds with the coupons attached, with authority in default of payment of the notes at maturity, to deliver the bonds to Work, Young & McCouch, of Philadelphia, and cause them to be sold at the market price, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the notes. That defendants made default in the payment of the notes, and that the bonds were hypothecated, and thrown upon the market and sold for about nine per cent., on including the accrued interest, at the rate of about seven cents on the dollar, the whole amounting to only about $4,382 50. Thompson, Bell & Co. purchased the bonds.

The hypothecation alleged, complainant states was very injurious to plaintiff, and it is asked that defendant be required to appear and answer; and that the Court decree that the subscription by the borough to the capital stock of the Company may be cancelled, that defendant may be directed to surrender and deliver to plaintiff any and all bonds of the borough remaining in the possession of the Railroad Company, and that defendant may be instructed to pay amount with interest of bonds sold to Thompson Bell & Co.

THE POULTRY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held March 3, 1874, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Edward Gregg, Pittsburgh.

Vice Presidents—C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh; Hon. D. J. Rogers, Mansfield, Pa.; Robt. Henderson, Allegheny city; Rev. C. F. R. Watering, Mansfield, Pa.; Alexander King, Pittsburgh; Theodore Grey, Allegheny city.

Treasurer—C. A. Stevens, Allegheny city.

Secretary—A. A. Miller, Oakdale station, Pa.

Executive Committee—S. H. Cook, McDonald station; Kinder Blair, Pittsburgh; W. H. Jeffries, Irwin's station; G. W. Evans, Allegheny city; D. Meldrum, Pittsburgh; John Dyer, Jr., Allegheny city; J. Morton Hall, Sewickley; J. W. Knox, Pittsburgh; R. F. Shannon, Pittsburgh; John Morrow, Allegheny city.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented and showed the finances of the Society to be in a sound condition, the large exhibition of the Society having been a success. The next exhibition of the Society will be held January 12 to 18, 1876.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The bill introduced into the State Legislature by Representive Graham, to carry into effect section five, article fourteen, of the Constitution, relative to salaries of county officers and the payment of all fees into the State and county treasury, in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants, fixes the salaries of Allegheny county officials as follows: District Attorney, $4,000; Assistant District Attorney, $1,500; Sheriff, $7,000; Coroner, $2,500; Prothonotary, $5,000; Clerk of Court, $3,000; Recorder, $3,000; Register of Wills, $2 500; Treasurer, $5,000; Controller, $4,000; Commissioner, $2,500; Surveyor and Engineer, $2,500; Solicitor, $1,000; Jailor, $2,500; County Detective, $1,000. All fees are to be turned over to the Treasurer every month. Deputies and minor officers not specified in the bill are to be paid regular salaries, which shall be fixed by a Board consisting of the County Controller and Commissioners. The bill has been reported from the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

MODERN WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

WE see it stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will immediately introduce a telegraphic arrangement for wreck cars, consisting of a small table, with a sloping cover, upon which the instrument will be placed. Beneath the table is reel of cable wire, and upon the cover a patent clamp for severing and making connections. Each wrecking-car will be supplied with the improvement, and connections may be made and communications opened in five minutes after arriving at any point upon the road.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to Reduce Stock on hand nearly one-half, to do which at once, we offer from to-day, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock AT LOWER PRICES than first class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you.

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000
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May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full part culars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

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Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap.

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TO LET—A LARGE DAIRY FARM IN Reserve township, three miles from city. Two story frame house, new bank barn, stalls for twenty-one cows. Possession given April 1. Enquire of

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Final Adjournment of Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate continued in session all night. Following are the proceedings since the close of last night's report:

PASSAGE OF THE RIVER APPROPRIATION BILL.

At half-past one o'clock, and soon thereafter the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole, other than those already disposed of by separate votes; they were all non-concurred in with the exception of a few appropriations for the Atlantic coast harbors, mainly. The bill was then read the third time and passed at 3:10 this morning.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Conference Committee on Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bills, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill making appropriations to pay the awards made by the Southern claims Commissioners. He said the whole number of claims examined by the Commissioners was 2,497; of this number, 1,163 were allowed, involving an expenditure of $740,409.

After some discussion the amendments of the Committee were agreed to, when the bill was reported to the Senate, read the third time and passed by yeas thirty-three, nays twelve.

The bill to pay awards for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished or taken during the war was laid on the table.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, called up a number of House bills and they were passed including the bill granting pensions to widows and children of dependent mothers and fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers murdered by guerillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1864.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The committee on the bill for the equalization of bounties made a report. The Chairman stated the House had withdrawn its nonconcurrence in the Senate amendments and agreed to the same, but as the bill had been in conference, he supposed the report must be agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. WEST—That don't make any difference. The amendments of the Senate have been agreed to by the House and the bill is passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to lay the report on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 24.

Mr. WEST said this was a House bill. It came to the Senate and was amended. The House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate and it went to a Conference Committee. Subsequently the House did concur in the Senate amendments, and the bill was therefore passed.

The CHAIR (Ingalls) said the report of the Conference Committee had been laid on the table.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.)—And has not been accepted by the Senate.

THANKS TENDERED THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYARD (Del.) submitted a resolution tendering thanks to the Hon. Henry Wilson for the impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the Senate. Agreed to.

IRREGULARITIES RELATIVE TO THE BOUNTY BILL.

The CHAIR (Ingalls) laid before the Senate a number of bills just signed by the Vice President who occupied a seat at the Clerk's table, signing bills when they were read. It was found that among them was the House bill for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) said he would like to know what about that bill.

Mr. LOGAN—It has been signed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.

The CHAIR (Ingalls)—The bill has been signed by the Vice President and the Speaker.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.)—I raise a question of order. The bill having been submitted to the Conference Committee and the report of that Committee having been laid on the table by the Senate the Vice President could not legally sign the bill.

The CHAIR said he could not entertain a question of order on a bill not before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS said he entered his protest against signing this bill.

Mr. DAVIS presented the credentials of Hon. Allen W. Caperton, U. S. Senator elect from West Virginia for a period of six years from March 4th, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Messrs. Conkling and Thurman were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and notify him that Congress had finished its business and was ready to adjourn.

At noon they reported they had discharged that duty, and the President replied he had no further communication to make.

Vice President Wilson then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

THE HOUSE.

Following is a continuation of the all night session, after the close of the report in yesterday's edition:

Mr. GARFIELD, at five minutes past two A. M., reported back the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon them.

The amendments being all disposed of, at 4:30 they were sent to the Conference Committee.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

Mr. RANDALL sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Hale, of New York, recognizing the injustice done to Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, by the resolution of censure adopted on his (Hale's) motion. Mr. Randall added that as Congress was about to close, it was better not to leave behind any relic of ill-feeling, and he suggested that there should come from the other side a motion to expunge this resolution of censure.

After considerable discussion, as there was no prospect of such a motion being offered, Mr. Randall withdrew the subject from before the House at five A. M.

The House at eight A. M. took a recess until half past nine.

At the end of recess the House re-assembled.

THE RIVER BILL PASSED.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill, made a report which was agreed to. He stated that the aggregate of the bill was $6,300,000.

Mr. COX protested against the passage of appropriation bills under a suspension of the rules, and said if ever he had a hand in legislation hereafter no appropriation bill should go through in that way.

Mr. MAYNARD—As the gentleman is a candidate for the Speakership, I suppose that is to be taken as his declaration of principles.

Mr. COX—The gentleman can retire to his nominations and we will take care of the legislation, or he may retire to Constantinople, where he is going. [Laughter.]

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. GUNCKEL, from the Conference Committee on the Bounty bill, made a report concurring in the Senate amendments. Agreed to—yeas, 150; nays, 41—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Banning, Barber, Barry, Bland, Bradley, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cauldwell, Cessna, Clarke (Mo.), Clements, Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Cornings, Conger, Cook, Cotton, Cox, Crounse, Crutchfield, Durford, Darrall, Dobbins, Donnan, Dunnell, Eames, Eden, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Field, Fort, Freeman, Gunckel, Hagans, Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hazelton (Wisconsin), Hazelton (New Jersey), Hendee, Hodges, Holman, Howe, Hubbel, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Knapp, Lamar, Lansing, Lawrence (La.), Lawrence (Ohio), Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndis, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Iowa) McDougall, McKee, McNulta, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morrison, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niles, Nunn, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parker (N. H.), Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Phi'lps, Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Rainey, Randall, Ransier, Raphier, Ray, W. R. Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (Ohio), Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler (Ind.), Sayler (Ohio), Schell, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Sloan, Small, Smith (Ohio), Snyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stevens (Mass.), Stone, Storm, Strait, Strawbridge, Thompson, Todd, Vance, Waldron, Walls, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), Whitely, Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Mich.), Willie, Wilson (Iowa), Woodward and Young (Ky.)—150.

Nays—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Beck, Bell, Blount, Bowen, Bromburg (Lib.), Brown, Buffinton, Caldwell, Chittenden (Ind.), Crossland, Durham, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hawley (Conn.), Herefored, Hunter, Lawson, Leach, Merrian, Mills, O'Brien, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, Robbins, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smart, Thomas (Va.), Whitehouse (Lib.), Whitthorne, Wilson (Md.) and Wolfe—41.

For the last hour of the session there was little done except the passage of resolutions making some special alowances to clerks and employees.

In the midst of the turmoil, Mr. Niblack offered a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, the Sargeant-at-Arms, Doorkeepers, Postmaster and other officers for their courtesy, efficiency and fidelity. Agreed to.

Messrs. Dawes, Maynard and Cox were appointed a committee to wait on the President to notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

At this time, 11:45, the pressure of spectators was so great that the doors of the hall were thrown open to the ladies. The galleries were crowded and the doorways were blocked up with those who could not force their way in. Even in the diplomatic gallery, there was not a vacant seat. As the last minutes were wearing away, the Speaker was engaged in signing, and the clerk in reading the titles of enrolled bills.

At a minute before twelve, Mr. Dawes, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had performed that duty and had been informed the President had no further communication to make to Congress. The last act enrolled and signed was one for the benefit of William Green, and before the messenger leaving it to the President had got out of the Hall, the Speaker's gavel fell and he took his farewell of the House in a short address as follows:

SPEAKER BLAINE'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: I close with this hour a six years' service as Speaker of the House of Representatives—a period surpassed in length by but two of my predecessors, and equaled by only two others. The rapid mutations of personal and political fortune in this country have limited the great majority of those who have occupied this chair to shorter terms of office.

It would be the gravest insensibility to the honors and responsibilities of life not to be deeply touched by so signal a mark of public esteem as that which I have thrice received at the hands of my political associates. I desire in this last moment to renew to them, one and all, my thanks and my gratitude.

To those from whom I differ in my party relations—the minority of this House—I tender my acknowledgements for the generous courtesy with which they have treated me. By one of those sudden and decisive changes which distinguish popular institutions, and which conspicuously mark a free people, that minority is transformed in the ensuing Congress to the governing power of the House. However it might possibly have been under other circumstances, that event necessarily renders these words my farewell to the Chair.

The Speakership of the American House of Representatives is a post of honor, of dignity, of power, of responsibility. Its duties are at once complex and continuous; they are both onerous and delicate: they are performed in the broad light of day, under the eye of the whole people, subject at all times to the closest observation, and always attended with the sharpest criticism. I think no other official is held to such instant and such rigid accountability. Parliamentary rulings in their very nature are peremptory: almost absolute in authority and instantaneous in effect. They cannot always be enforced in such a way as to win applause or secure popularity; but I am sure that no man of any party who is worthy to fill this chair will ever see a dividing line between duty and policy.

Thanking you once more, and thanking you most cordially, for the honorable testimonial you have placed on record to my credit, I perform my only remaining duty in declaring that the Forty-third Congress has reached its constitutional limit, and that the House of Representatives stands adjourned without day.

At the close of Speaker Blaine's address, the great crowd dispersed, and members bade each other good-bye.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The proceedings of the Senate show that the bill for the equalization of bounties was not in proper shape for the signatures of the Speaker and of the Vice President, it being held by old and experienced Senators that the motion to lay the Conference report on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 24, was undeniably a refusal on the part of the Senate to accept the report. Much surprise was expressed that the bill, though not finally agreed to by the Senate, should find its way to the President, signed by the presiding officer of each House. The President was informed of these facts, and he withheld his signature, but even if the bill had come before him in an unquestionable manner, he would have returned it for the reason—

First. The bill appropriated from the Treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for current wants.

Second. He did not believe that any considerable portion of ex-soldiers, who, it was supposed would be beneficiaries of this appropriation were applicants for it, but rather that it would result more in a measure for the relief claim agents and middle men who intervene, or would intervene, to collect or discount the bounties granted by it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

OPENING DAY OF THE NEW SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The crowd in the Senate galleries today was larger than at any time since the inauguration, and the floor was crowded before the Senate was called to order. The greatest anxiety was manifested to ascertain the location of the seats of

ANDREW JOHNSON

and prominent new Senators. Mr. Johnson was assigned a seat on the outer row of the Democratic side—that formerly occupied by Mr. Bogy, who now has the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Alcorn. Dawes has the seat which Mr. Chandler occupied. Upon the desks of Messrs. Johnson and Dawes were large boquets. Burnside was welcome by the clapping of hands in the galleries.

Vice President Willson called the Senate to order at twelve o'clock, and after reading the proclamation of the President the oath was administered to the new Senators. As Mr. Johnson advanced to the Clerk's desk to take the oath there was great applause in the galleries, which was soon checked by the Vice President. After he was sworn in a large boquet was handed him by a page, and he was escorted to his seat by Mr. Bogy.

All the new Senators having been sworn in, Mr. Morton offered a resolution acknowledging

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA,

which was laid over at his request. He then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, and gave notice that he would ask its consideration perhaps on Monday.

At 12:20, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate took a recess till one.

Immediately Senator Johnson was surrounded by visitors, and he was kept busy shaking hands until the close of the recess, when Vice President Wilson stepped down to his seat and gave him a cordial greeting. Senators Caperton, Cockerill, Jones, of Florida, Maxey and Withers took the modified oath, having been in the rebellion on the Confederate side.

Senators Booth and Sharon have not yet arrived.

Upon the resumption of business, Messrs. Edmunds and Stevenson, the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that he would communicate with the Senate on Monday next, until which time the Senate adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

Collision Between State and United States Officials.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, presented to the Senate of that State yesterday a report of the Chief Constable, in relation to the official interference of United States Marshal Coggershall, at the recent seizure of liquors which were under the protection of the State.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

On presenting the report the Governor made a speech, in the course of which he said: "In the collision between the officers of this State and the United States I was called on by a number of the constabulary and informed of an existing difficulty, and was asked to interfere in the matter. Although there was not a doubt in my mind that I might direct a portion of the military establishment of the State to sustain State officers of the law, yet prudence required that the question might better be decided by the Court than by the intervention of the military. I therefore directed the constabulary to make no further effort to seize the liquor then held by the United States Marshal and Chief of Police. As a result, this has been placarded as a victory on the part of the United States Marshal and his deputy. I agree fully with the universal opinion that these attachments are collusive, and, thereby, a sham, and I share a general sense of mortification at the indignity to which our Commonwealth was subjected. I realize, also, the gravity of the situation, and recognize it as our imperative duty to take measures for the early and proper adjustment of the question. There have been dinned into our ears for the past six months threats in regard to Fort Adams and the revenue cutters, but so long as these threats were words, and rude words, they have been treated as such; yet, when it is gravely stated by a respectable and intelligent journal that troops from Fort Adams, and the United States revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, had been placed at the disposition of the Marshal, it seems proper to ask why is this done? It must be for some purpose that

WAR IS WAGED

on the people of a State who from the date of its settlement have been noted for their intelligent conservation and patriotism. Your presence here, Senators, is a mockery and farce. If such proceedings as these are sustained by the Federal Government, your honorable Judiciary and Executive may as well resign their office and leave the control and direction of State affairs to the subordinates of the United States Government.

NO GRAVER QUESTION

has been forced upon the State since its first settlement. It is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignty of the State and its harmonious relations with the United States. The little State of Rhode Island is entitled, on such points, to equal respect as larger States, or the General Government itself.

IOWA.

A United States Senator Who Will Not be a Candidate for Re-Election.

DUBUQUE, March 6.—The Times of this city and the DesMoines Register to-morrow will publish a long letter from George Wright, United States Senrtor from this State, announcing that he is not a candidate for re-election. His reasons are, ill health, occasioned by too arduous labors during his term of office and business relations which he has been for some time contemplating. He will resume the practice of law in DesMoines at the expiration of his term.

A COUNTY GRANGE BECOMES AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 6.—The Springville Grange of Pottowattomie county today declared themselves free and independent from all authority of national and State granges, and that their connection therewith is dissolved. The grievances alleged are that the officers of these granges had forfeited all confidence, mismanaged the finances and otherwise wronged them.

CUBA.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

HAVANA, March 6.—The recent engagement with the Insurgent cavalry in Santa Clara department resulted in the killing of thirty-two of their number, mostly negroes. The Spaniards lost seven killed, including Major Bargas. The Spanish troops on Mora river near Guantanama were attacked a few days ago by Insurgents, clad in Spanish uniform. The loss is reported to be heavy on both sides.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

TAXATION.

By Mr. WOOD—Act to provide a general, uniform and equitable system of classifying real estate in cities of second class for taxable purposes, and for the collection of taxes therein.

By Mr. JONES—Authorizing Courts of Quarter Sessions, in certain cases, to review the finding of Grand Juries.

FINAL DEFEAT OF THE FREE PIPE BILL.

A supplementary act to provide for the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, was lost by the following vote—yeas, 15; nays, 26. The above vote was on the first section of the bill, and is regarded as a final defeat.

The balance of the session was taken up by bills on second reading.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Messrs. Miller and Beatty (Clarion), and J. J. O'Keefe, of Pittsburgh, were appointed notaries public.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

To-day was the last day on which bills place can be read.

STATE POLICE.

Mr. PLUMMER read in place a bill to establish a State police in different counties of the Commonwealth.

THE OIL GUAGER'S BILL.

The act relative to the appointment of gaugers of crude and refined petroleum by the several Courts of the Common Pleas of the Commonwealth for several counties of the Commonwealth, was reconsidered and the bill passed first reading.

The act to prevent the killing of deer out of season, was reconsidered and the bill passed first reading.

NEW COUNTIES.

The act for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth, was considered on second reading.

Mr. HUHN moved to amend by limiting the reduction of the population of any old county in the formation of new ones to thirty thousand. The amendment was debated by Messrs. Huhn, Wolfe, Faunce and Mitchell, and was agreed to.—Yeas, 99; nays, 87.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at seven o'clock. The general appropriation bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Acts making appropriations to different State institutions on second reading, occupied the entire time of the House until 6:50, when the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

SESSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon at three o'clock in the Committee rooms 11 and 12 of the capitol building, and fixed upon Erie, Pennsylvania, as the place, and Wednesday, September 8th, 1875, at twelve o'clock noon, as the time of holding the next Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

RADICALS FIX THE TIME OF HOLDING THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Central Committee met here at two o'clock in the room of the State Library, and fixed Wednesday, May 26, 1875, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as the time and place of holding the next State Convention to nominate a Governor and State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution, which was amended to make it a joint one, the House concurring: That a committee of three from the Senate and three from the House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine the alleged difference between miners and their employers, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to a session of the Legislature of 1876.

COAL MINERS' EARNINGS.

The bill fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of coal miners, was read a second time.

The repeal act, relating to county treasurers, approved April 18, 1874, was passed.

REAL ESTATE TITLES.

The act to enable citizens to hold titles which had been held by aliens and corporations, authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth to hold the same, was passed.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION.

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, was passed.

The act to provide a remedy for irregularity in the sealing up of jury wheels was passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish new counties.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment providing for the accurate survey of new counties. Agreed to.

An amendment providing for an actual census of inhabitants of counties proposed to be formed was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL offered an amendment that no township, borough or city be divided in forming lines of proposed new counties, if it could be avoided. Agreed to.

An amendment providing that if the number of votes necessary to form a new county be not cast, a petition for such division shall not again be presented until after the lapse of five years. Agreed to.

Also, that the returns shall be made to Courts who shall count the ballots as in other cases.

A resolution was here offered providing for sessions of the House this Friday afternoon and Monday at 2 P. M.

The House resumed the new county bill.

Mr. GUNSTER moved to amend so that the majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to erect a new county instead of two-thirds. Agreed to.

Several other amendments were then proposed and adopted and the bill passed second reading.

The House then adjourned until two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at two o'clock and resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill on second reading.

The act making an appropriation to the Allegheny county society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, was passed.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The act making an appropriation for salaries of officers and for repairs in the Western Penitentiary, and for books and stationery for prisoners, was passed.

THE USURY LAWS.

The act to prevent a violation of the usury laws of the Commonwealth and to prevent banks and banking institutions under control of the State from charging more than six per cent. interest, passed by a vote of yeas, 76; nays, 70.

The House then adjourned till Monday afternoonat two o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

Time Fixed when the New Tariff Bill Takes Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The first ruling made by the Internal Revenue Department, under a provision of the new tax and tariff law, was in reference to the time of the taking effect of the new rates on spirits and tobacco, and was as follows: Spirits produced, that is in the cistern room or warehouse, prior to midnight on the 3d inst. will be liable to a tax of seventy cents per gallon. After that time collectors are instructed to make a requisition on the Department for internal revenue stamps for spirits produced after that date. Tobacco or cigars in the hands of manufacturers legally packed and properly stamped prior to midnight of the 3d inst. will be charged at the rate of twenty cents, but after that time a tax of twenty-four cents will be imposed.

THE HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is now a law. It contains all the provisions as passed by the House, except the following items, which have been increased: For the improving of the Great Kanawa river, $300,000. The appropriation for the Tennessee river was fixed at $400,000. The appropriation for improving the Cape Fear river was fixed at $150,000. The House receded from the disagreement to the Senate amendment of $20,000 for St. Joseph, Mich. Several Senate amendments, except the one providing for improvement by the Eads project were abandoned by the Senate Conferees, and stricken out of the bill.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill made the following settlement of points in dispute between the House and Senate and the bill became a law in exact accordance with the recommendations. The House concurred in the Senate amendments regarding the United States bank note printing controversy. The House receded from its disagreement to the following Senate amendments making a single rate of postage on fourth class mail matter one ounce instead of two ounces. The House agreed to the Senate amendment inserting $50,000 for the Government building at Grand Rapids, Mich. The Senate receded from its amendments, which proposed to strike from the bill $191,000 for surveying Indian reservations, and all items for paying the expenses of sundry contestants for seats in Congress.

The Committee of Conference dropped from the bill the Senate amendment appropriating $150,000 for the Government of the Insane Asylum. The Senate also receded from its disagreement to the House provisions for the re-organization of the Treasury Department contained in the Kellogg measure which was made a part of this bill. The two Houses compromised on $45,000 as the amount appropriated for surveys of Lieut. Wheeler, west of 100th Meridian, and on $75,000 for continuing the Custom House building at New Orleans. They also compromised on the so-called McGarrahan clause of the House by striking out the provision bringing suit for the recovery of New Idria mines, and inserting a direction that the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the next Congress whether the company now in possession occupies more land than it is entitled to claim under this mining law.

FAILURE OF THE FORCE BILL.

The House election on the Force bill, the emanation of a House caucus was read a first and second time in the Senate. Beyond this, the Senate took no further action. It therefore failed.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Hawaiian treaty will probably be the first business considered by the Senate in the extra session convened for to-morrow. Tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco will be added to the list of American products to be admitted free of duty into the Hawaii.

ARKANSAS MATTERS.

It is understood the President will take no further action in the affairs of Arkansas, he being influenced by the recent expression of the House against governmental interference.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and his private secretary, came to his room at the Senate at nine o'clock this morning, and remained until the adjournment, examining the large mass of bills before them previous to approval. The President signed the General Appropriation bills, none of which failed.

The President signed the bill granting to railroads the right of way through public lands, and the bill admitting Colorado as a State.

BILLS NOT ACTED UPON.

Among the measures which were left pending in Congress are the steamboat bill, the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution changing the manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, Col. Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and several other railroad relief bills.

POLITICAL.

Senator Johnson Interviewed—Allied to no Party—Places the Good of the Country Above Party—Has no Personal Fight in View.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent sends a lengthy interview with Senator Johnson, who said: "I can give no pledge of my future course. I cannot say that I will act with one party or with the other. We have too much of party, and I propose to bend myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have never done so in the past, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I shall support such measures as appear in my judgment best for the country, caring not whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is supported by the Republicans. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation." Johnson could not say whether he would participate in the debate on the Pinchback resolution.

Being asked if he would not, in his new position, have opportunity to pay off some old scores, and if he did not have a mass of facts against the leaders of the parties of to-day. He said: "Whatever I may have, I do not say but I shall use nothing. My service in the Senate will not be a personal one. I do not represent myself, but Tennessee. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters and with what has passed. I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward. I have buried resentments and have forgotten the ill treatment of individuals. If I can perform the duties that are now before me as conscientiously and clearly as I see them at this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to attain.

SPEAKER BLAINE EXPECTS A HEALTHY REACTION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following telegram has been sent by Speaker Blaine:

To Hon. Daniel Hall, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Concord, N. H.

The condition of my voice renders it impossible for me to take part in your campaign, otherwise I would be with you now. The Republicans of the whole country are watching New Hampshire with interest and anxiety. They hope to find in the result of your election the beginning of a healthy reaction against the temporary reverses of last year, and the promise of a safe, honorable and useful future for that great party which conducted the country through the perils of war, and which can best administer its affairs in time of peace.

[Signed.] JAMES G. BLAINE.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The habeas corpus case of A. C. Buell, recently arrested here for the alleged libel of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, came up before Judge Treat in the United States District Court to-day.

The main question to be argued was—whether United States Commissioner Clark had authority to order the removal of a prisoner to the District of Columbia for trial. It was upon this order that the writ of habeas corpus was applied for, but when the case came up to-day, it appeared that after the writ of habeas corpus had been issued, District Attorney Patrick found that under the law of 1874, the commissioner had no right to so order and had procured from Commissioner Clark a simple commitment of the prisoner to the custody of United States Marshal Newcomb of this district to supercede the order previously made. This changed the case from, whether the United States Commissioner had a right to order the removal of the prisoner to the District of Columbia, or whether the United States District Court had that authority.

A lengthy argument was then entered into. Col. Jas. O. Broadhead, counsel for the defendant, argued that while the law of 1874 enlarges the powers of the Courts of the District Columbia, it does not change the powers of other courts. An offender against the laws of the United States may be arrested there and sent to the district where the offense was committed, but there is no authority to arrest an offender elsewhere and sent him to the District of Columbia for trial.

United States District Attorney Patrick quoted a number of authorities and showed that when the territory embraced in the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by the States of Maryland and Virginia, it was expressly provided that the statute laws of those States and the common laws were to be enforced in the respective portion of the territory so ceded. If an offense against the laws of the United States is committed in that portion of the District of Columbia that formerly belonged to Maryland, the offender may be arrested, no matter where and sent there for trial the same as though the territory still belonged to Maryland. The decision was reserved.

THE SOUTH.

Hotels Changed to Private Boarding Houses.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—Owing to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the proprietors of the two principal hotels here have surrendered their licenses, and will conduct their establishments as private boarding houses.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee rendered a decision to-day in the case of the holders of the notes of the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee, deciding it a legal issue and a preferred claim against all assets of the bank. It is considered that this decision virtually makes the State liable.

VIRGINIA.

ACT INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE TO PROTECT MANAGERS OF HOTELS AND THEATRES.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Mr. Gilman, of this city, introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to-day to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, theatres and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations, after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theatres, managers are to have the right to issue reserved tickets stamped "not transferable," and when a party not the original purchaser demands admittance, the doorkeeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be refunded, and if he refuses to take the money, and thereby creates a disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases, half the fine goes to the hotel keeper or manager as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads.

ALABAMA.

THAT MEMORIAL—COLORED SENATORS SIGNING PETITIONS WITHOUT KNOWING THEIR CONTENTS.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.—The recent memorial presented in the United States Senate by Mr. Spencer was printed this morning, and denounced for its statements. Harris White, a Republican Senator, rose in his seat on the question of privilege, and denounced the memorial. He said he never signed it, and had never seen it until this morning. He voted nearly all the laws which the memorial denounces, and concluded by the statement that his name was forged.

Mr. Royal, a colored Senator, said that J. B. Bingham brought the paper to him and asked his signature. He did not read it, but understood the paper to be a petition to make Arthur Bingham postmaster of Montgomery. He said he would never have signed the memorial knowingly.

Another negro Senator said he thought he was signing a protest against Parson's appointment to the United States Judgship. Several other Republican Senators repudiated all knowledge of it. The Senate appointed a committee to find out who were the parties guilty of the fraud.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A CORRUPT RADICAL TREASURER TO BE INVESTIGATED.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Both branches of the Legislature adopted resolutions for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the Governor demanding the removal of State Treasurer Cardozo for alleged irregularities in the execution of the law for the funding of the State debt. The treasurer denies the charges, and an investigation will take place.

The recent thaws and rains have swollen the water courses throughout the State resulting in many cases, in dangerous freshets.

OBITUARY.

Death of Sir James Hope Grant.

LONDON, March 7.—Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant died yesterday, aged sixty-seven.

[Mr. Grant was a British General, a brother of Francis Grant the author, and was born in 1808. He served in India during the mutiny of 1857, and commanded the British army which, aided by the French, defeated the Chinese in September, 1860, and captured Pekin.—ED.]

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH WRITER.

Arthur Helps, an English author, died yesterday, aged 57.

[The deceased was a popular English essayist and historian, and was born in 1818. He graduated at Cambridge in 1835, and produced, in 1843, "Catherine Douglas, a Tragedy," in verse, which was received with favor. In 1847 he published, anonymously, a volume of dialogues on moral questions, entitled "Friends in Council: a series of readings and discussion thereon," which was generally admired for graceful style and original insight. His next work was "Companions of my Solitude" (1851), which a critic in "Blackwood's Magazine" considers "far the most interesting of all Mr. Helps' essays." Among his later works are "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen" (2 vols, 1848-52), a "history of the Spanish Conquest of America, and its relations to the history of slavery" (3 vols., 1855-57); "Realmah, a tale," and a "Life of Columbus," (1869); "A true thinker, who has practical purpose in his thinking" says Ruskin "and is sincere, as Plato, or Carlyle, or Helps, becomes in some sort a seer, and must be always of use to his generation." He held for many years an office in the civil service, and became clerk or secretary of the privy council about 1869.—ED.]

DEATH OF A FRENCH ASTRONOMER.

Chas. James Mathieu, the French astronomer, died in Paris yesterday, aged 92 years.

MRS. HENRY M. FIELD.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Mrs. Henry M. Field, wife of the editor of the New York Evangelist, died on Saturday morning.

AUSTIN DRAKE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Austin Drake, only son of Chief Justice Drake of the Court of Claims, died to-day, aged thirty-one years.

WM. M'DONALD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—Wm. McDonald, a well known citizen, about forty-five years old, was found dead in the canal this morning. For many years Mr. McDonald was one of the most successful provision dealers of this city and was greatly respected. At the close of the war he was worth between $75,000 and $100,000, but through extravagance, bad management and dissipation, soon lost it all. His habits have been bad for several years and it is not known definitely whether his death was an accident or premeditated.

HON. JAMES BUFFINTON.

FALL RIVER, March 6.—Hon. James Buffinton, representative of the First Congressional district of Massachusetts, arrived home this morning with his family and went to the residence of his son-in-law, where he died suddenly an hour later. He was fifty-eight years of age, and has been indisposed a long period.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ADAMS county is out of debt, and has a balance of $7,000 in the treasury. The county gives a Democratic majority,

MR. THOMAS GREEN, died on Friday of last week at his home in Curlsville, Clarion county, Pa., at the age of one hundred years.

ALTOONA juveniles are happy. There is not sufficient money in the treasury to pay the salary of the pedagogues of the city.

A MAN named Isenberg was struck by the Day Express near Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, one day last week and was instantly killed.

At Sunbury, Pa., on Friday night, Mr. G. Schrys' house was burned, together with two children. Mrs. Schrys is probably fatally burned.

SAYS the Williamsport Sun: Since March 27th, 1873, the county treasurer of Lycoming county, has paid $2,309,50 for sheep destroyed by dogs.

MRS. MARY PARKER recently died at West Salem, Mercer county, in the ninety-seventh year of her age. She was the oldest resident of that vicinity.

THE Lumberman's Exchange of Philipsburg have effected a permanent organization under the name of "The Lumberman's Exchange of Central Pennsylvania."

THE Bedford county Press says: A boy eleven years of age while hunting rabbits with a gun near Burnt Cabins, came across a black bear, and succeeded in killing it at the first shot.

EDWARD HOFFMAN of Greenville, Mercer county, was struck and instantly killed by a falling limb while felling timber on Wednesday last. His skull was laid open, exposing the brain.

A FAMILY named Mark, of Gray township, Centre county, was poisoned one day last week by eating "wurst" from an earthen crock. The glazing of the vessel had become mixed with the "wurst."

A MAN named George Barlow was found dead in a whisky saloon at Sharon one morning recently. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that he was murdered by unknown parties.

MISS LEAH KEEFER, of Selinsgrove, an aged maiden lady, died recently in Snyder county, from the effect of a cancer, which had destroyed her entife lower jaw. She had reached the age of sixty-eight years,

THE Greenville Argus says: And now it's the mumps. A few cases were reported on Wednesday morning and by Thursday noon 15 scholars were absent from a single room in the Union School from that cause.

THE Ancient Order of Hibernian of Cambria county will have a grand parade on St. Patrick's day, 17th instant. The procession will form at Gallitzin, and go thence to Lilly's by way of Summit, and there disband.

CAMBRIA City claims to number amongst her inhabitants a genuine Polish baron. When he comes into possession of $90,000 that he asserts are due him from somebody in his native country, he proposes buying a clean shirt.

THE Monongahela Republican says: Good-ness! what is to become of us? There have been four pairs of babies born in this city since the first of January. It is 2-much at a time—that is at a time of such tight money markets.

JOHN SCHULTZ, a German [tramp, went to sleep in the round-house at East Conemaugh Tuesday night, and about four o'clock yesterday morning had his foot cut off by a locomotive. His leg had wandered out and lay upon the track, the "hostler" who runs the engines out not noticing it till the damage had been done.

SAYS the Cambria Freeman: A dog belonging to Mr. Jack Ross caught and killed a wild turkey near Rush mill, in Jackson township, one day last week,

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The day was principally occupied in the trial of cross suits between Constables Elijah Barker and S. L. Hays, of the first part and Frederick Heyl, of the second part. The first two were charged with felonious assault and battery and Heyl was charged with felonious assault and interfering with an officer. It was represented that Barker and Hays went to the defendant's stable, in Allegheny, one morning and attempted to take a horse on which they had an attachment. Heyl resisted and was struck by the officer on the head with a handy billy. It was alleged that Heyl attempted to cut the other two men with a knife. Both parties were convicted of assault and battery, but Hyle was acquitted on the charge of interfering with an officer.

James Dougherty is on trial, charged with assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Phillip Sohn vs. H. W. Buffum; an action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $204 50.

James Sands vs. John McCagh and P. F. Kohen; an action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $335 72.

G. C. Dellenbach, for use of W. K. Walther vs. Jake Hill; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $426 16.

The Court appointed Newton Petrie, Auditor, to examine the dockets and audit the accounts of the Treasurer, Recorder, Register, Clerk of Courts and Prothonotary, as required by the act of Assembly.

Martha E. Hauch, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Fred. J. Hauch, and a subpœna was awarded.

In the divorce case of Mary A. Chamberlain, vs. Westly Chamberlain, Wm. Owens, Esq., was appointed examiner.

In the case of the Washington Building and Loan Association vs. C. Baacka, a rule was granted to show cause why the Sheriff's sale should not be set aside.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Shaw & Greenough vs. Dallas et al. is still on trial.

John Brown vs. the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company; an action to recover per centage for the purchase of certain land for defendant. On trial.

In the case of McVay, Walker & Co. vs. The Pittsburgh and Chicago Mining and Transportation Company, by agreement judgment was rendered for plaintiffs for $251 70 with stay of execution until March 20th provided there is no execution against defendants in the mean time.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John Gleason was convicted of robbery, William Williams prosecuter. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy.

James Daugherty was convicted of unlawfully wounding Abraham Vincent.

Paul Fritzinger, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of John Kammeran, pleaded guilty as to the second count and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Augustus Larimer, indicted for assault and battery on oath of James P. Dougherty, was acquitted and Edward Viensen, indicted jointly, was convicted.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Julius Praeger, indicted for assault, on oath of John Cunningham.

John Fletcher and Clifford Smith were acquitted of robbery charged by Anton Franz.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, and Stowe.

Mellon Bros., vs. Wendell Hickey; an action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $48.

Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. William C. Duncan; an action to recover for advertising. Verdict for plaintiffs for $481 50.

H. H. Clark vs. William Aikens; an action to recover for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $14 16.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John McBroom vs. the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company, the Verdict for plaintiff in sum of $800.

Daniel Hiltey vs. H. H. Frey, a sci fa on a mechanics' lien Settled, defendant confessing judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $,808 56.

James Getty, Jr., vs, Henry O. Toole, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $142 80.

James Hastings vs. John Frazier and William G. Frazier, partners as Frazier Bros.; an action for work done. On trial.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel in the case of R. & J. Watson vs. Wm. H. Brown.

The case of Shaw and Greenough vs. Dallas et al. is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of the petition of Charles H. Shephard and Isaac N. Henterliter, Venango county, co-partners as C. H. Shephard & Co., for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. On affidavit filed, and on motion of solicitor for debtors, order was made for a meeting of creditors before the said Register on the 30th inst., to consider and pass upon a proposition for the settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them from the said debtors, the Register to give notice to the creditors by printed circulars and newspaper advertisement, and copy of said order issued.

R. Patrick & Co. et al. vs. George B. Hill, C. H. Love and J. N. Hill, partners as George R. Hill & Co., Pittsburgh. Certified creditors petition, depositions as to petitioning creditors' claims and deposition of witness to act of bankruptcy, was filed, and fifty dollars deposited as security for Register's fees, and thirty-five dollars on account of Marshals and clerk's costs. An order to show cause was made returnable on the 16th inst.,

Messrs. Loughrey & Frew and other creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against Frank Ardary of this city, and the usual order to show cause was granted returnable on the 15th inst.

Frederick Schaal and E. Hoeveller, partners as Hoeveller & Co., Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Harper.

Samuel P. Boyer, of Titusville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Rodgers.

Patrick Boyle brought a suit before Commissioner McCandless against the steamer Sam Brown, for wages alleged to be due for services.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Joseph Butler, charged by James Holt with the larceny of a dollar and a half's worth of tobacco, was convicted and sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Samuel Sacket was convicted of assault and battery on Wm. Morrell.

Catherine Wendelin, charged by James Wilson with the larceny of a bushel of coal from the New York and Cleveland Gas, Coal and Coke Company, was acquitted.

Henry Crider was convicted of larceny, but recommended to mercy, and was sentenced to ten days in jail.

Emanuel De Roy was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Chas. Timberling, charged by Henry Rosenberg with larceny, was acquitted.

John Denning, charged by Alphonse Loeffel with burglary, was convicted and sentenced five years to the Penitentiary.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Michael Lipp vs. Chas. Fiebig; an action for work done, verdict for plaintiff for five dollars.

In the case of James A. Finney vs. the township of Elizabeth; an action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $36 63.

John Douglass vs. Same; an action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $76 23.

Low & McDowell vs. Tobias Kennedy and wife; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $32 72.

J. D. McElroy & Sons vs. Robt. Watson; an action for goods sold. Judgment of non-suit.

Wm. Pretsfield, Esq., was appointed appraiser in place of C. D. Arnthol, in the voluntary assignment of Louis Jonas to Simon Kauffman.

Louis Kreikenbaum vs. Sadler, Havens & Co. Sheriff's interpleader. Verdict for plaintiff.

Sophia Raab vs. Lane. Sheriff's interpleader. Verdict for plaintiff.

David Rankin vs. Elizabeth township; action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $100 05.

Annie V. Davis vs. Walton M. E Church; an action to recover seventy-five dollars, alleged to be due for services as organist. Verdict for plaintiff for $78 88.

John Buettner vs. Robert Miller and Catharine Miller; action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $246 93.

West End Savings Bank, for use of Geo. S. McKee, vs. Jacob Whirlie; action on a promissory note. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Shaw and Greenough vs. Dallas et al., impleaded with W. J. Kountz, is still on trial.

The case of James Hastings vs. Frazier Bros., is still on trial.

The case of William Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co.; an action for work done in the construction of cannon, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Collins Bros., of Titusville, Pa., bankrupts, objections to their discharge from bankruptcy was presented and on petition of the Second National Bank, of Titusville, an order was made for the examination of said bankrupts before Register Rogers.

In the matter of James Ballentine, bankrupt, of Allegheny, the petition of S. L. Dilworth & Co., was presented for the dismissal of the trustees, and for leave to resume bankruptcy proceedings, and an order was made referring the same to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Charles L. Goehring, Esq., of this city, filed a petition for adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Harper.

In admiralty, the case of Patrick Boyle, versus the steamer Sam Brown, the Commissioner decided the case adversely to plaintiff.

THE PUDDLER'S LOCKOUT.

(From The Daily Post, March 10.)

The prospects of a speedy termination of the existing troubles between the puddlers and iron manufacturers are assuming a much brighter aspect than has been presented for weeks past. This is owing, it is said, to the fact that the rollers, heaters and other workmen in the rolling mills are becoming dissatisfied with the present situation of affairs, and the supposition that they will join the puddlers in the strike. There is undoubtedly a movement on foot to bring about this end, which of course would cause either a general suspension of all departments in the iron mills, or result in the puddlers assuming charge of the idle furnaces, and thus ending the strike. Whether the movement has its origin among the rollers themselves, or whether it has been started by the boilers, we are not prepared to state. Neither can the probable final result be given as there at present exists some differences between the Union and non-Union rollers. These two factions held a meeting on Saturday evening, when it was decided to work no more muck iron furnished by eastern mills. There was not a general attendance at this meeting, however, so that another was called for yesterday afternoon. There was a fuller delegation present yesterday, but the proceedings of the meeting were not characterized by the strictest harmony. The question arose as to whether Union or non-Union men should conduct the proceedings, and resulted in a representative of the latter stating that the former should not be entitled to a voice, whereupon the Unionists arose and left the meeting in a body.

From a general expression of opinion had before this event however, it was evident that the Union rollers are not extremely anxious to stop work. They emphatically object to rolling iron that is the product of negro boilers and passed a resolution setting forth their determination not to work any such iron. They are not opposed, however, so far as we can understand, to working muck bar even if it be procured from eastern mills. The non-Unionists object to working muck if bought from eastern mills, and also to rolling the product of the negroes, but are not so decided on the latter point. At the meeting yesterday no decided action was taken, by which the rollers and heaters generally, Union or non Union, will abide, and another meeting will be held in a day or two.

To the action of the rollers, however, does not attach the greatest importance, as the puddlers and manufacturers are now to hold another conference which it is hoped will settle the difficulties without regard to the course of the other workmen. At a meeting of the Puddlers' Union on Monday afternoon, a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the manufacturers. This proposition is said to have been made by the manufacturers, but whether such be true or not, a conference was held yesterday afternoon. The committee of puddlers consists of Messrs. David Harris, Joseph Bishop, Elisha McAnish, Walter McCabe and Joseph Nicholls, while Messrs. James J. Bennett, B. F. Jones, A. E. W. Painter, Gen. Fitzhue and Lewis of Lewis, Dalzell & Co. from the committee from the proprietors. The two committees were in conference yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Iron Association, on Fourth avenue, from shortly after two o'clock till half past six o'clock. The present situation of affairs, and the proposition for starting up again were discussed pro and con in an amicable manner, but no result was reached. What further shape the discussion took, or what proposition has been offered, we were unable to learn, both manufacturers and puddlers proving very reticient in regard to the matter. We learned, however, that no satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties was made. Another conference will be held on Thursday afternoon.

NO USE of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating athartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	12[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1862	1 6
Five-Twenties, 1864	1 7½
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	11[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1867	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119½
Ten-Forties	11[illegible]
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114
Currency Sixes	119¾
New Five Per Cents	114¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	76
Adams Express	103
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	86
American Express	63½
United States Express	60
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	102
Erie	27¾
Harlem	1 9¾
Michigan Central	78
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	68½
Illinois Central	109¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾
Northwestern	45½
Northwestern preferred	68½
Rock Island	1 6
Milwaukee and St. Paul	26½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	46
Toledo and Wabash	14¾
Fort Wayne	96
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾
C. C. and I. C.	5½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	116
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118½
Five-Twenties, 1867	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	119¾
New Fives	114¾
Ten-Forties	114
Currency Sixes	119½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	4[illegible]
Missouri	9[illegible]
Tennessee, old	44
Tennessee, new	44
Virginia, new	33
Virginia, old	33
North Carolina, old	33
North Carolina, new	11

STOCKS.

Canton	61
Western Union Telegraph	75¾
Quick Silver	23
Adams Express	103
Fargo	86
American Express	63½
United States Express	60
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	102
Erie	27¾
Erie preferred	49½
Harlem	1 9¾
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	77
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96½
Northwestern common	45½
Northwestern preferred	68½
Rock Island	94
New Jersey Central	11[illegible]
St. Paul	26½
St. Paul preferred	46
Toledo and Wabash	14¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	30
Fort Wayne	96
Terre Haute	7½
Terre Haute preferred	22
Chicago and Alton	96
Chicago and Alton preferred	104
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	76
Burlington and Quincy	107
Lake Shore	78½
Panama	95
Illinois Central	109¾
Union Pacific	67
Central Pacific	87½
Dubuque	86½
Delaware & Lackawana	113¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 11, 1875.

REMARKS—The effect of the late snow storm, blocking up the roads and obstructing the thoroughfares, has been quite apparent in trade circles for some days past. Business in nearly all branches of trade was dull, and, taken all in all, the volume of transactions has been smaller than heretofore. The dullness of trade was universally ascribed to the effects of the late storm. The resumption of navigation to all points has improved trade somewhat. Produce is in ample supply; prices are governed altogether by circumstances. Flour—We can report a dull market; the supply was in excess of the demand; the mills are well supplied with wheat and are still making a very fine article of flour. Bacon—There was a moderate demand at a shade lower prices; the stock on the market is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Butter—Under continued liberal receipts, the market was a shade easier and lower prices have been the rule not the exception; stocks are beginning to accumulate. Apples are coming in freely; holders are very firm.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,320	Apples, bbls	709
Oats, sks	3,180	Corn, sks	1,507
Butter, pks	102	Bacon, tcs	210
Barley, sks	680	Hay, bales	681
Cheese, bxs	73	Potatoes, bush	4,620
Bacon, pcs	3,931		

The following are the wholesal prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts as we have before noted is steadily increasing and so is the demand; the advance noted on a previous occasion has been maintained; we hear of sales of choice lots at $3 25@3 50 per barrel; prices still looking up; we quote fair to good at $2@2 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was a quiet one, with a moderate demand; in regard to prices they remain unchanged, with sales at 45, 50@55c per gallon.

ASHES—The demand is slowly improving; prices are held on to more freely; we quote soda ash common (48 per cent) 3¼@3½c; refined (57@58 per cent) 4@4¼c; pearls 8@8¼c; potash 7½@8c; fluor spar 2c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 6c.

ALES—The demand is improving; the card rates are without change; we quote as follows: India ale $11 per bbl; Porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion; bass English ale in good supply; as prices are unchauged we omit them.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Dealers report a fair trade demand; the former is quoted at $2 12@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 04@1 06.

BEESWAX—Steady but not active at 28@31c.

BEANS—The demand is improving; stocks are being reduced; we quote choice lots at $2 per bushel; other sales was made at $1 60@1 80 per bushel.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote choice No 1 plain $17@18; good $15@16; choice No 1 painted $28@30; good No 1 painted $25@27; toy handles painted $20@22 50.

BROOMS—The market was very firm at the advance we have before noted; sales were large at the following: No 2 common $3; No 3 hurl $3 25; No 4 $3 75; No 5 $4 25; No 6 $4 50; No 3 carpet $4 75; No 4 do $5; fancy parlor $5 50; steamboat brooms $4 25@5; wisps, plain $1 50@2; fancy $1 75@2 25; toy brooms $1 75@2 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season is about over; we quote nominally 3@3¼c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts have largely increased since the resumption of navigation; the supply on the market was a large one; prices are unchanged; we quote choice roll, made nice 28c; prime fresh 25c; mixed lots 20@22c; for common grades there is no inquiry.

BROOM CORN—The market was firm; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE—The receipts for some days past have not been worth mentioning; holders firm; prime Ohio goshen 17½@18c; New York 17½@18c.

CANNED GOODS—Market quiet; we quote peaches, 3 lb cans $3 40@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 75@1 90; corn $2 50@2 60 per dozen.

COKE—Market quiet; prices unchanged; we quote free on cars here $2 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers report a fair trade demand; fair to prime $10@12; fancy lots $13@14 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are held firmly 8@8½c; peaches 9@9½c; blackberries dull 9@10c.

EGGS—The market was steady at 33@35c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was dull and depressed for mixed lots; the following are the present asking prices: Ohio brands of white wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6; red winter flour $5 75@6; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 75; oat meal $7 50@8.

GROCERIES—Trade is slowly improving although it is far below what is expected for this season; the demand was principally for limited lots, merely to meet the current wants of the trade. Sugars are held firmly. Roasted coffee is one cent per pound lower; other articles are unchanged. The card rates are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23¾c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c; Java in papers, 41c; Java in bulk, 40½c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10½c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9½c; New Orleans 8@9c; cut loaf 12c; crushed 11½c; powdered 11¼c; granulated 11¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8¾c per lb; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17¼@18¼c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 72c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¾c per lb; prunes 10@12½c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6 00; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s 4 75; Colgate's Ass't Toilet $4 50; Colgate's $1 75; Ex. Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6s; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d, $1 75; Park Co's Glycerine, per box, 3 doz, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per gross $36 00.

GRAIN—There was a moderate trade demand generally speaking; prices were nominally and unchanged; we quote as follows: Wheat—Choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Corn was steady; holders firm; we quote shelled at 73@74c per bushel for high mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low mixed; ear was in good request at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Oats was steady at 65@66c per bushel for white; 63@64c for mixed. Rye and barley remains nominal; prices are too uncertain to quote we omit them.

HOMINY—Is quoted at $4 25@4 50 per bushel.

HAY—The receipts are increasing by the river; there was however a fair trade demand; baled sold at $17, 20@22 per ton.

POULTRY—Market firm with a good demand; dressed chickens 13@14c; turkeys 17@18c per lb.

POTATOES—We can report increased receipts; there was, however, a good trade demand; stocks are beginning to accumulate; we quote peachblows by the car load $1 05@1 10; from store at the usual advance.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—There was a fair trade demand; prices are a shade lower; the card rates are as follows: Hams 12¾c; shoulders 8½@9¼c; breakfast bacon 12¾c; dried beef 14½c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; short rib sides 11½c; clear rib 12¼c. Mess pork at $20 per barrel. Ham sausage 10c. Pigs feet, half bbls $4; kegs $2. Lard steady; tierces 11¼c; half barrels 15c; in 3 lb caddies 17½c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17¼c per lb.

SEEDS—Demand only moderate; clover $6 50@6 60 for round lots; on arrival from store the usual adsance was obtained. Timothy quiet; sales at $2 90@3 25 per bushel. Flax seed none offering.

TALLOW—Not so firm; country 7½@7¾c, city 8½@8¾c.

SALT—Steady; sales by car loads $160; jobbing way $190@185.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 11, 1875.

REMARKS—The petroleum market for crude and refined continues quiet without much doing. Crude showed little change in prices, but refined was stronger in the eastern markets, but showed no material change here.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 62½@1 65; Union do $1 55@1 60; Pennsyluania do $1 55@1 60; Karns and Relief do $1 48¾@1 52½; immediate shipment $1 80@1 82½; sales were 20,000 bbls at Parker's and at other points 3,400 bbls.

REFINED.

The refined market was quiet and the tendency seemed somewhat firmer, the demand not proving very active; we quote at 11¾@11¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 14¾c for spot; 15c for March delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 14½c.

BALTIMORE.

Refined is quoted at 14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market continues dull and depressed at $1 20 for city and $1 05@1 10 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—The Courier says: The market was quiet throughout the day, except, as yesterday, when the price reached the lowest figure when the transactions were active; United at wells opened at $1 62½, declined to $1 55 and rallied during the afternoon and evening, finally closing firm at $1 62½@1 65.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	1 81¼
500 bbls spot	1 80
400 bbls spot	1 82½

OIL CITY.

500 bbls spot	1 82½
1,000 bbls spot	1 80
500 bbls spot	1 81¼

UNITED AT WELLS.

3,000 bbls spot	1 60
2,000 bbls spot	1 62½
2,000 bbls spot	1 55
3,000 bbls spot	1 57½
1,000 bbls spot	1 58¾

UNION AT WELLS.

1,500 bbls spot	1 55

PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION.

2,000 bbls spot	1 55
1,000 bbls spot	1 57½

RELIEF AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 50

KARN'S AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 48¾

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,000 bbls spot	1 80
2,500 bbls spot	1 82½
1,000 bbls spot	1 81¼

NEW YORK, March 10.—Closing of the 9th: Petroleum—Prices have reacted a trifle and closed firmly held, although trade ruling light; sales 1,500 bbls refined, deliverable April 10th, at 15c, and 2,000 bbls at 14¾c, quoted at 14¾c for spot lots; 15c for remainder of this month. Crude in bulk is quoted at 7½@7¾c; refined cases at 20@21½c after change; sales reported at 4,000 bbls refined, deliverable remainder of March, at 15c; naphtha at 10c. For Philadelphia delivery trade is dull; refined is quoted at 14¾@14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 7¼c; cases 19¼c; sales none.

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—Market quiet but firm; quoted nominally at $1 80@1 85.

OIL CITY, March 10.—Market quiet but firm at $1 85.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 10.—Market quiet and nothing doing; oil held at $1 75@1 80.

ROUSEVILLE, March 10.—Market quiet but held firm; quoted at $1 77½@1 80.

TIDIOUTE, March 10.—Market is quiet; 1 52½ bid at wells.

PARKERS, March 10.—Market quiet and steady; United $1 62½@1 65; immediate shipment $1 80@1 82½.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

CATTLE.

The late snow storm interfered, to a certain extent with the receipts of stock at the Allegheny yards by rail as well as those driven in. Still the supply was fully up with the demand. The market for cattle opened up sharply, with an advance over last week's prices of 25@30c per cwt. Buyers seemed to fear that the supply would not hold out, and the consequence was that in early transactions the market was very firm and active, prime 1,500 lb cattle selling up to $7 40@7 50 per cwt. Subsequently the market became more dull and as the supply held out better than was expected, prices weakened somewhat. During the last hours of the market trade was dull and dragged, and a good portion of the time was devoted by the dealers to snow-balling each other, instead of selling and buying. As a general thing, the market was a satisfactory one to dealers, as almost all the stock offered was sold at a material advance over the last week's prices. The market closed at a slightly lower figure than that which ruled early in the day, but the lowest point was fully 25c over our last week's quotations.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Choice 1,500 lbs	$7 35	@7 45
Choice 1,400 lbs	7 20	@7 30
Prime 1,200@1,300 lbs	6 80	@7 20
Good 1,000@1,100 lbs	6 25	@6 75
Common to medium	5 00	@6 00
Bulls, old cows, etc	3 50	@4 50

HOGS.

The effect of the weather in shortening the supply and raising prices was more marked in the market for swine than in any other department of the live stock trade. The effect was not only on account of the stock offered to-day, but was also prospective, as the idea gained strength, that the snow would prevent receipts for some days to come. The advance thus obtained ranged from 75c@$1 per cwt, about last week's prices. Mr. James Hunter, who last week sold his top hogs at $7 50@7 60, informs us that this week he realized $8 50@8 65 for his best fat hogs. This is, perhaps, an extreme case, but the advance on all classes, from common to prime, was not less than 75c, and, as stated above, in some cases ranged as high as $1. Dealers are of the opinion that prices will remain firm, and that there will be a short supply for some days to come.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Best fat hogs	$8 35@8 50
Good smooth swine	8 00@8 25
Common to fair	7 50@7 75

SHEEP.

While there was a light stock of sheep on sale, it seemed fully adequate to the demand, which was very slow and limited. The market was consequently dull and unsatisfactory. Prices did not show much tendency to weaken, nor, on the contrary, was it practicable to make an advance over the former quotations.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 50@7 00
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common	4 50@5 00
Scalawags	2 00@3 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

CATTLE.

With a little over half the quantity of stock on the market that was here last week, there was a decidedly better feeling and sellers put the market up about 50c per cwt. on cattle. The eastern buyers, seeing that the supply would be short, set to work immediately upon arrival and picked up all the stock that was for sale, and at the present time there are not ten car loads here for sale. The heavy storms in the West prevented stock from being shipped from Chicago and points West of that city.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	7 00	@7 25
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 62	@6 75
Choice 1,200 lbs	6 25	@6 50
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 50	@5 87
Choice 1,000 lbs	5 00	@5 25

The above prices, we think, will hold next week as the prospects are that there will not be a heavy run.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was about two-thirds what it was last week, and prices went up again about 50c per cwt. There is a prospect now of prices keeping up, as there is no doubt about the crop of good hogs running short in the country. This class is extremely hard to get, and command a high figure. There is a greater range of prices on hogs now than when they were lower and plenty.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Light pigs	$6 50@6 75
Yorkers, 150 to 160 lbs	6 75@6 90
Yorkers, 180 to 200 lbs	7 00@7 10
Philadelphia, 280 to 300 lbs	8 20@8 25
Best smooth Philadelphia	8 50
Good mixed	7 50

SHEEP.

There was a very light run of sheep, being only 62 cars, and prices went up fully 50c per cwt. There is a fair prospect of them remaining firm for next week at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 110 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Good 100 lbs	6 75
Good 90 to 95 lbs	6 25@6 50
Fair 75 to 80 lbs	5 25@5 75

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93@93¼; account, 93¼@93¾; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; new 5s 103¼; New York Central 92; Erie 24¼@24¾; preferred 39.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes 65 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Cotton market quiet; middling upland 7⅝; Orleans 8@8⅛; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales speculation and export and 6,700 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Petroleum 10½@11s; spirits do 9@9½s. Lard 60s 9d; shoulders 34s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton quiet at 16¼@16⅝c; futures closed strong; sales 17,900 bales; March 16¼@16 9-32c; April 16⅝@16 21-32c; May 17 11-32c; June 17 11-32c@17⅜c; July 17 19-32@17⅝c; August 17 23-32@17¾c; September 17¼@17 3-16c; October 16⅝@16 21-32c. Flour in fair demand; receipts 7,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $4 65@4 85; common to good $5 05@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 30; white wheat, extra, $5 50@6 00; extra Ohio $5 05@5 30; St. Louis $5@8. Rye flour steady at $4@5 10. Corn meal steady at $3 25@8 80. Wheat firmer; No 1 spring $1 17@1 22; No. 3 $1 08@1 10; No. 2 Chicago $1 12@1 14¾; No 2 Milwaukee $1 15@1 17; No. 2 Northwest $1 12½@1 14¾c. Rye quiet and firm at 99@95c. Barley firmer at $1 20@1 31. Malt firm. Corn is steady and in moderate demand; receipts 23,000 bushels; mixed western 83@84¼c; yellow 84@85c; white 84c. Oats firmer; receipts 14,000 bushels; mixed western 66@68c; white 67@70c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee firm at 16¼@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7⅞@8c; prime 8¼c. Molasses firmer at 68c. Rice quiet. Petroleum easier; refined at 14¾@14¾c; crude 7½c. Rosin steady at $2 07½@2 12½. Turpentine steady at 36½c. Eggs heavy at 33@35c. Pork firmer at $19 35@19 50. Dressed Hogs firm at 8¾c. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; bellies 10c; middles steady; long clear 10¼@10¾c; short clear 11c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13⅞@14c. Butter dull; western 15@24c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Clover seed firm; western 10¾@12½c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1 12.

Dry Goods.

There was an improved jobbing movement, but the package trade in domestic goods ruled quiet and imported fabrics were sluggish. Cotton goods firm at generally unchanged prices. Indiana orchard brown cottons advanced in first hands. Prints in improved request and firm. Cotton hosiery active and prices advancing. Woolen goods quiet but firm. Shawls fairly active.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 10.—Wool was unchanged and quiet. Manufacturers continue to purchase in lots as wanted, and are not anxious about the future. Notwithstanding the small stock of domestic in the country, it is a remarkable fact that imports of foreign do not pay a profit from any point. Ohio and Pennsylvania 53@57c; combing and delaine fleeces are scarce and in demand at 60@65; super and X pulled wanted at 50@55c, the stock of desirable super wool on the market is small.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour—demand good at full prices. Wheat—demand active and prices